INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 222 BOMBAY: FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Non-Stop Gold Flight From France

PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

Army Authorities Busy With Plans To Occupy Positions

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17.

The army authorities are preparing plans for the military campaign, in the event of the Arabs failing to call off the strike. They are devising dispositions in order to hold the strategic points in the remote districts and guard the frontiers against foreign rebels and arms smuggling from the Middle East hinterland, where many tribes are reported to be growing wealthy from illicit trade in arms.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON SOLOMON'S POOLS REPULSED

Naval "Pompom" Guns Brought Into Action

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17.

Naval "Pompom" guns were used by the British forces to disperse Arabs in the neighbourhood of King Solmon's Pools, which is now part of Jerusalem's modern water supply. The Arabs fled. There were no British losses.—Reuter.

No Amnesty

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

With reference to a Calcutta message regarding the release of prisoners on the eve of Provincial Autonomy, Simla authorities categorically deny its truth. The policy regarding detenus remains exactly the same as stated by Sir Henry Craik in the Assembly.—United Press.

Civic Address For Jawahar

SIMLA, September 17.

In response to the special request of Mr. Satyamurti, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives in Madras on October 5, when Mr. Satyamurti would receive him and accompany him in his fortnight's tour in the Tamil Nadu.

Notice of a resolution for presenting a civic address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his forthcoming visit to Madras, has been given for a meeting of the City Corporation to be held on September 22.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL FOR WARDHA

WARDHA, Sept. 17.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to reach Wardha on the morning of the 19th next by the Bombay Mail.—United Press.

Frontier Gandhi Back At Shegaon

WARDHA, Sept. 17.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who had also come to Wardha from Shagaon after the illness of Mahatma Gandhi, has now returned there after the discharge of Gandhiji from the local hospital.—United Press.

Rs. 10,000

OBJECTS COMPETITION

Will Close

TO-DAY

18th September

Permission With Reservations

GOVT. EXPERTS TO VISIT CONGRESS SITE

Just To Safeguard Interests Of Faizpur Villagers

POONA, September 17.

Formal permission to use for non-agricultural purposes, the lands leased by the Congress at Faizpur for holding the next session of the Congress, was to-day granted by Mr. Syed Aminuddin, Collector, East Khandesh.

The permission is subject to provisions that the Collector may impose on the organisers of the Congress for safeguarding the health and sanitation of Savda and Faizpur villages.

Despite Congress assurances that they are making satisfactory arrangements for water and other facilities, it is understood that the Government is deputing the Director of Public Health and the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Faizpur to inspect the Congress site, and to examine the conditions as regards water sufficiency, for which purpose they are proceeding there to-morrow.

GOVT. EXPERTS TO FAIZPUR.

It is further understood that Government contemplate sending a small staff of experts to Faizpur to investigate the water sufficiency.

Another stipulation by the authorities, with a view to safeguarding the villages' interests is that Congress should construct a road about three furlongs outside the village limits, so as to eliminate the risk of accidents due to congestion of traffic.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the Congress Reception Committee Chairman, is leaving for Faizpur to-morrow in connection with the preparations for building Congressnagar.—A. P.

New Arts College For Bombay

TO BE RUN BY A PURELY INDIAN BODY

(From A Correspondent.)

The "Bombay Chronicle" was the first paper to give authentic news to its readers about the starting of a new Arts College in Bombay that will fulfil a much-needed and long-called for want in the first city in India. It is really regrettable that a big city like Bombay, which is also the headquarters of the University of the Presidency, should still be without an institution run by a purely Indian body; there are other Arts Colleges, two run by foreign missions, Scottish and Roman Catholic, one Government College in Bombay and another at Jogeshwari, but it must be said to the discredit of Bombay philantropists and educationists that they had to wait for the impetus and finance to come all the way from the Punjab to start a private Indian college in Bombay.

TO BE LOCATED AT DADAR.

The new College is to be thoroughly cosmopolitan in every respect; a good part of the staff will be recruited from local educationists, and it is understood it will consist from the outset of a highly qualified and experienced personnel, including some with first-class foreign qualifications and others with professorial experience gained in high appointments in first-rate colleges in the Presidency. The College will probably be located at Dadar in up-to-date premises to be specially built for the institution, including comfortable and airy hostels for students, staff-quarters etc. Within easy distance of Bombay, but still away from the din of heavy traffic, the new College will gain more of the true scholarly atmosphere and traditions.

The College is definitely not going to be reserved for any caste or class. Like all other colleges due encouragement will be given to backward classes no doubt, and it is hoped that public-spirited trustees of funds in Bombay will help deserving poor students to prosecute their studies in an institution managed and run by a purely Indian Body.

Due credit should be given to Dr. Ambedkar who is doing his utmost to organise the College on modern up-to-date lines and to make a thoroughly cosmopolitan institution of it. One wishes him all success in his endeavours in the cause of education, and congratulate him on his successfully persuading Sikh educationists and philanthropists to give very substantial backing to the scheme.

SETTLEMENT IN FR. TEXTILE DISPUTE

Employers And Workers Meet Halfway And Set Example

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Salengro, the Minister of the Interior, announced that an agreement has been reached in the textile dispute and that only a few details are to be settled.—Reuter.

GIVE AND TAKE POLICY SEQUEL

An earlier cable states:—

Settlement of Lille textile strike is now in sight. It is expected that an agreement between the employers and the employees will be signed this evening. It is understood that workers have made considerable concessions on the question of the appointment of workers' delegates in factories which has been one of the difficulties in the way of settlement. Employers are understood to have compromised on the question of wages increase which will be fixed on a scale to be applicable to all other textile towns.—Reuter.

Mrs. Naidu Accepts Poona College Invitation

POONA, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has accepted the invitation to preside over the annual social gathering of the Fergusson College to be held here shortly.—United Press.

MAKES INROAD ON RESERVES

Fall In Note Circulation Causes Anxiety

EXODUS CONTINUES

Current Week Will Show More Deterioration In Position

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Bank of France's return for the week ending September 11 reflects the intensification of the flight of the French capital, showing a further shrinkage in Gold reserves by 8.4 million sterling, or roughly double the last week's loss, to 53,53,21,88,000 francs.

The increase of advances to the State by one and half milliard francs proves that the ordinary revenue together with the funds available through the Baby Bond issue is insufficient to cover the expenditure.

On the other hand, the note circulation fell by nearly half a milliard.

Consequently, the proportion of reserve to sight liabilities decreased only by 0.36 per cent to 58.03 per cent.

As the exodus of French money has continued unabated since September 11, a further deterioration in the status is expected to be revealed at the end of the current week.

S. O. S. TO RAJEN BABU

Unprecedented Floods In Bihar

WARDHA, Sept. 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has been receiving numerous telegrams from Bihar informing him of the unprecedented flood in South Bihar specially in the district of Gaya. His own district Chapra which has recently suffered heavily from flood has again been flooded. The district of Patna has also suffered badly and water has entered in the very heart of the town. All this has caused him much anxiety. He has, however, sent the following telegram to his office at Patna:

"Sorry for Province's misfortune. Do best to render help."—United Press.

Eden's Note For Locarno Powers

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Capt. Eden returned to the Foreign Office to-day after his recovery from chicken-pox.

It is understood he was engaged in completion of a draft note which will be presented to the Locarno Powers to-morrow with a view to advancing preliminary discussions with the object of convening a conference to discuss European problems.—Reuter.

THREE-POWER MEETING IN VIENNA

ROME, Sept. 16

It is officially announced that the Foreign Ministers of Italy, Austria and Hungary will meet at Vienna soon.

Sir Virgenio Gayda, writing in "Il Giornale d' Italia" says there is no question of forming a single Danubian bloc with the Little Entente, but the three powers must get together, arm themselves and be ready to meet any dangerous repercussions from incidents elsewhere.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE FLAG FOR BOMBAY ROTARIANS

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 17.

The Argentine Rotarians entertained delegates of the Pen Club to the Congress at banquet at which Madame Sophia Wadia, an Indian delegate, was presented with the Argentine national flag for the Bombay Rotary Club.—Reuter.

Battle Royal Over Companies' Bill

SIRCAR QUOTES FROM LUCKNOW CONGRESS

Satyamurti's Adjournment Motion Ruled Out

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 17.

To-day's proceedings of the Assembly closed with the ruling from the Chair holding out of order Mr. Satyamurti's adjournment motion on the freedom of individual members of the Government to express personal opinion, contrary to the policy of the Government.

"NOT AN URGENT MATTER"

Two points were made clear by the ruling—firstly, the answer by itself merely because it was considered unsatisfactory could not be the subject matter of adjournment motion, secondly, from the general attitude of the Government as disclosed by a short-notice question answer could not be said to be an urgent matter. "So far as protection policy and the attitude of the Finance Member is concerned the matter was set at rest" said the President.

Debate this afternoon on the amendments prescribing proportional representation in the election of directors rose to great heights, but there was no doubt in the lobby that the motions would ultimately be defeated. Both the amendments were lost without even a division.

Sir N. N. Sircar closed his speech with the stinging words: "Rather than be party to a Bill which will be ruining business, I would not have any improvement in the present Company Law at all."

FROM LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

Sir N. N. Sircar quoted extensively from the proceedings of the Subjects Committee of the Lucknow Congress, which had voted down proportioned representation and continuing drew another picture of an ideal board of directors consisting of Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. M.C. Rajah, Mr. Bajoria, Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. Joshi. When Sir N. N. Sircar reminded Mr. Satyamurti that his amendment was limited in scope and gave option to shareholders, the latter admitted he had made a mistake." That is the difference between the Government and my friend," replied the Law Member. "When we make a mistake we never persist in it," Pandit Pant spoke with impassioned eloquence commending the proposal in the interests of industrial progress

LAST OF OTTAWA.

Much valuable information was elicited to-day in the Assembly from the Commerce Member, who was in a frankly communicative mood.

He announced that in order to prevent unnecessary dislocation and avoid uncertainty on both countries, the operation of the present Ottawa Pact would continue as a temporary arrangement until negotiations for a fresh agreement have concluded one way or the other.

In his opinion, that was the only reasonable course. He, however, declined to consult the Assembly or publish the opinions of the Local Government.

It was further disclosed that non-official advisers might be invited to proceed to England when the stage of oral negotiation arrived.

Questions regarding inquiry into Railway Finances and the appointment of an Economic Adviser brought up a stream of questions urging Indian claims, but Sir M. Zafrullah, though he admitted, "If we have a suitable Indian with necessary experience, so much the better," but would not commit himself.

YAKUB AT IT.

Sir Mahomed Yakub created a mild sensation by seeking to raise an adjournment motion on what he terms "frivolous" adjournment motions by the Opposition members, which he followed with a short explosive speech.

When the President enquired, what the Government had to do with it, Sir M. Yakub replied: "It is not Palestine. Government can do whatever they like here."

The President, however, had no difficulty in convincing the member that the motion was out of order.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

In the Legislative Assembly today General Sprawson was sworn in as a member.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe answering Mr. Satyamurti's question said that Government had examined the question of the Italian Consulate's propaganda in India and come to the same conclusion as Mr. Satyamurti that such a propaganda was illegitimate.

Asked whether Govt. proposed to appoint a Tariff Board to enquire into the Sugar Industry some time in the next year. Sir Mahomed Zafrullah agreed that it would be desirable to embark on this enquiry in good time.

ECONOMIC ADVISOR.

As regards the Indo-British trade negotiations the Commerce Member said that unofficial advisers could not assemble at an earlier date proposed for the purpose, but they would meet shortly. He did not know if any one of these advisers belonged to any particular political party. The question of appointing an Economic Adviser to the Government of India was under consideration. The name of an American for the post was not being considered.

Mr. Chettiar:—"Among the names under consideration is there any Indian?"

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah: I am unable to disclose further information.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether the increased consumption of Indian cotton by Lancashire was due to cheaper price of Indian cotton or whether Lancashire bought Indian cotton at a higher price than non-Indian cotton of the same quality.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah asked notice of the question, but added that the increased consumption was due to the activities of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in respect of research and

(Continued on Paie 7)

'WONDERFUL HOSPITALITY'

Indian Cricketers Bid Good-Bye To British Shores: Vizzy's Tribute

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A large crowd including Leveson Gower, P. F. Warner, Jardine, Holmes, Hobbs, C. B. Fry and the M. C. C. representative, Col. Rait Kerr, were present to bid farewell to Indian cricketers on the first stage of journey overland to Marseilles.

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, interviewed by Reuter, said that the team had enjoyed and appreciated the wonderful hospitality but he refused to comment on the play during the tour.

The Maharajkumar is travelling to Marseilles with the team but is catching an earlier boat.

The Team is not returning complete. C. S. Naidu is remaining behind to study Law probably at Cambridge. Wajther Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain are returning. Major Brittain-Jones remains behind to take up appointment.

Mushtaq Ali, interviewed by Reuter, said he had learnt a lot from the slower English wickets and was sure he would profit by the lesson. He considered Verity and Wellard the best British bowlers he had met.

Treasurer, Hadi, said that the Financial loss on the tour would be in the neighbourhood of £1,000, thanks principally to bad weather.—Reuter

BOAT LOAD OF DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS

Indian Cricketers & Hockey Team To Return By "Strathmore"

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The boat express connecting with s.s. "Strathmore" sailing from Marseilles to-morrow contained Lord and Lady Brabourne, Lord Erskine, Sir James Addison, Nawab of Pataudi, the Maharajkumar Vizianagram and also the All-India cricketers and the Indian Olympic Hockey team.

The Maharaja of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail and the Maharaj Kumars of Bikaner and Kutch are embarking at Marseilles.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

REBELS CLAIM VICTORIES

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Spanish war news to-day largely consists of insurgent claims, including a claim to the capture of the hill town of Ronda, the bulwark to the Malaga region, but well-informed circles at Lalinea discredit the claim, while recent visitors to Malaga are of the opinion that it is unlikely that the City has been captured so speedily. They state that the position of the Government forces has been difficult owing to the shortage of petrol, but a large consignment of arms and ammunition from Mexico is expected to arrive in Malagaby sea to-morrow.

The insurgents claim that 3,000 Government troops have been killed in the Toledo region during the past few days. Important insurgent successes are also claimed in the Guadarrama and Somosierra sectors.—Reuter.

6 PER CENT. MORE WAGES

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The textile agreement includes a six per cent. increase in wages. It is expected that the factories at Lille will be evacuated to-morrow.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Urgently Accountants, G.D.A., Wireless-Radio-Salesmen, Cashiers, Branch-Managers, Lady-doctors, Nurses, Lady Teachers. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14 Hamam Street, 2nd floor. (6955).

Wanted a cashier for trading concern. Security in Cash Rs. 500 essential. Apply stating salary to Box No. 6953, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Inspectors, Liberal Commission, royalty and Bonus. Opportunity to earn Rs. 300 p.m. General Relief Association, Ltd., Lahore. (6950).

Wanted immediately for overseas a qualified Mechanical Engineer with the experience of running Crude Oil Engines as also having knowledge of Electric Dynamo Sets; and having experience of Grain and Sugar Crushing Mills preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms, Box No. 3948, "Bombay Chronicle".

Eastern National Bank Ltd, requires Matrics for 10 posts of Special Managers on Rs. 80|- p.m. Apply with Ans. 4 stamps to Branch Manager, Kharipole, Nadiad. 6945.

Experienced Boiler Erector wanted. Only persons with vast experience in erecting Water Tube Boilers independently need apply to Box No. 6944, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for up-country an experienced Surveyor, knowing surveying, levelling, estimating, planning, etc., apply with testimonials, Box No. 3938. "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—"Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, First and Second Floor Modern Flats, 4 Rooms with Kitchen, Baths and Verandah; Rent Rs. 75 each. (2) "Adelphi Chambers," Clare Road, Byculla, Flats, with separate entrance, with Kitchen and Bath; Rent Rs. 20 to Rs. 70. (3) At Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Ground and Upper Floors Flats, with separate entrance, with Kitchen and Bath; Rent Rs. 35 to Rs. 42. For the above three buildings, apply personally between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) His Highness the Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, opposite Sea-Face, Chowpatty, Bombay. (6887).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Wanted all to qualify for our Free II Class Travel Offer. For particulars see current issue of My Magazine of India. Single copy Annas Two. Available at all News Agents or direct from 31, Broadway, Madras. (6928).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ajmer Intermediate 1937. Recognised. Private candidates apply before 24 September Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. 6934.

The Metropolitan College, 520 High Road, Triplicane, Madras: Best Postal Tuition for Bombay Advocates, Cambridge University Examinations held in Indian Centres and London LL.B., Examination. For Literature apply with 2 annas stamps to the Managing Director. (6947).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Property at Ghorupdeo Road, consisting of chawls, bullock stables and vacant land. Whole area about 35,600 sq. yards, fronting 575 feet on the main road and 625 feet on the side road. Apply Box No. 6931. "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic, influential agents canvassing silk cloth, hosiery goods. Terms liberal. Cash security essential. Apply Seth B. M. Madan Gopal and Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (6951).

Wanted energetic and influential agents and canvassers in every town of Gujrat and Kathiawar, on liberal terms with renewal commission. Apply: Branch Managers, the Provincial Union Ass. Ltd., 19 Bank St., Fort, Bombay. (6948).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sarie Borders—Brocade Sarie borders in silk, half-fine, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawk, Bombay 2. (6806).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD. (Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 25th September to 29th September, 1936, both days inclusive."

3952.

PROSPECTING LICENSES AND MINING LEASES

For Iron and Manganese

THE RAJA AND RULING CHIEF OF BONAI STATE P.O. Bonaigarh, via Panposh, B.N.R. will be pleased to receive applications for prospecting licenses and Mining leases for Manganese and Iron in Bonai State. Applications with full particulars should be sent to him on or before the 15th October, 1936 in registered covers.

3943.

WRITE IN THE DARK
With our Luminous Pencil Rs. 7-8 each.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUTTONBAI, widow of Pallonji Cawasji Kavarana, NADIRSHAW PALLONJI KAVARANA, JEHANGIR PALLONJI KAVARANA and CAWASJI PALLONJI KAVARANA, all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants the Trustees under an Indenture of Settlement dated 22nd day of June, 1934, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title, and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Freehold tenure, containing by admeasurement 2995 (two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 172, Collector's New No. 13687, Old Survey No. 298 and New Survey Nos. 1/3550, 2/3550, 4D/3550, 3H/3550, 31/3550 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/1534, Byculla Division, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 3903, 3904 and 3906 and 3907 and Street Nos. 31-33-35-35A-33A-33B all which premises are situate at Sankli Street, in the City and Registration sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by properties of H. H. the Aga Khan and Jesus and Mary Convent School, on or towards the West by property of Hate and Co., on or towards the North by Sankli Street and on or towards the South by properties of the Vendors and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Bombay dated this 17th day of September, 1936.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Purchasers Attorneys.

3951.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Ward Election of a Councillor to fill up a Vacancy in 'C' Ward

The above Election being a contested one, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, as amended up to date, the names of three persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions.

Serial No.	Name of the Candidate	Abode	Description.
1.	Mr. GANPATISHANKAR NARANJI DESAI,	431, Kalbadevi Road.	Income-Tax Expert.
2.	Mr. PARASHARAM DETARAM SHAMDASANI.	33-35, New Queen's Road.	Banker.
3.	Mr. SUNDERRAO DINANATH NAVALKAR.	Shree Sayee Bhuwan 141 Princess Street	A Gentleman Farmer, Landed Proprietor, and Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1936, from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road.

Ballot cards will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such persons will be supplied on personal application with one ballot card.

No ballot card will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) supplied to the voter EITHER BY THE MUNICIPAL SLIP CLERK OR BY THE CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENTS.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot card will be issued to the member of such Company or Firm whose name already appears in the Roll or to the member whose name has been communicated before 5 p.m. (B.T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1936 to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorized to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a properly executed general power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No persons except the voters, the candidates and their agents authorized by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf, will be allowed to enter the Polling Booth. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passages except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT CARD, NO CANDIDATE OR AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920, and also to Section 196 and Schedule II of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, as amended by the Bombay Criminal Procedure (Elections Offences) Amendment Act, 1935 (Act XXIX of 1935) which render any person committing the offence of personation at elections liable to be arrested by the police without warrant.

Municipal Offices, Bombay 16th September, 1936.

I. H. TAUNTON, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

3950.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF THE NORTH WING OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Construction of the proposed extension of the North Wing of the University Buildings and for Plumbing Work are invited and will be received not later than 4 p.m. on the 10th October, 1936, by the University Registrar at the University Office.

2. Tenders for the construction of the building and for plumbing work should be submitted separately.

3. Further particulars regarding plans, specifications security deposit and conditions of contract can be obtained from Messrs. MISTRI & BHEDWAR, Architects, 51, Esplanade Road, who will also supply copies of form of tender on payment of Rs. 10 for the construction of the building and Rs. 5 for plumbing work. The University does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th September, 1936.

3917.

GONDAL STATE.

TENDER NOTICE FOR LUBRICATING OIL.

1. Sealed tenders for the supply of Gargoyle D. T. E. Oil Extra Heavy or equally good quality (giving specification with full details) from 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937, will be received by the Office Superintendent, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on 15th October, 1936.

2. Form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany the tender without which no tender will be taken into consideration. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Lubricating Oil."

4. The Office Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT, Office Superintendent, Gondal State.

Gondal, Dated 9th September, 1936.

3915.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the joint family property and credits standing in the name of VRAJLAL NAROTAM also known as Vrajlal Narotamdas also spelt as VRIJLAL NAROTAM, VARAJLAL NAROTAMDAS, VRAJLAL NAROTUM, VARIJLAL NAROTAM, Varujlal Narotam and Vrajlal Narottamdas late of Bhavnagar Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a retired piece-goods Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

HIRALAL VRAJLAL and PURSHOTTAM VRAJLAL, the first a Cloth Merchant and the second an apprentice both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort, sons of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 3rd day of September, 1936.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Petitioners Attorneys.

3959.

Public Notices.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay will shortly award six Research Studentships with the object of enabling Research students to undertake research in any subject in the Faculty of Arts, Science, Technology, Law or Medicine. The Studentships are open to research students possessing either a Master's or Doctor's Degree of this University, and working in institutions under recognised University Teachers within the territorial jurisdiction of the University.

The stipend of a Research Student will be Rs. 75 per month. Each Studentship is tenable, in the first instance, for a period of two years. Detailed information regarding the conditions on which the Studentships are awarded can be had from the University Registrar.

Applications for Research Studentships should be made in the prescribed form (a copy of which can be obtained from the University Office) and forwarded to the University Registrar so as to reach him not later than 15th October, 1936.

By Order, S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar.

3930

SPECIAL TAMIL TALKIE
A moving heart drama
NALLATHANGAL
Featuring the well-known singer:
RATNA BAI
WITH
SARASWATI BAI & KRISHNAMURTI
At your favourite Theatre
PLAZA
On SATURDAY, 19th Sept and SUNDAY, 20th Sept. at 10 a.m.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 8 & 10 P.M.
REX & RIN-TIN-TIN
TOGETHER IN A THRILLING PICTURE
"LAW OF THE WILD"
To-morrow
HAROLD LLOYD
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"MILKY WAY"

TAMIL TALKIE
On SATURDAY, 19th and SUNDAY, 20th at 10 a.m.
NAVEENA SATHARAM
Featuring:—
Miss S. S. SUBBU LAKSHMI and INDUBALA with VIDVAN, SHANKARALINGAM, B.A.
AT
KOHINOOR

WAMAQ EZRA
Radha Film Co. (Calcutta)'s greatest Love-Drama
Opens To-morrow, Saturday The 19th September, 1936.
at
WELLINGTON
WAMAQ EZRA
Directed by TADIT BOSE and starring INDIRA DEVI supported by TRILOK KAPUR, MASTER BASHIR, ABDULLA KABULI
The greatest Opportunity to see a really great picture
at
WELLINGTON
Talkies: Dhobi Talao from To-morrow
For Booking apply to: GVALANI BROTHERS, Parekh St., Bombay 4.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

How a ticket for Nagpur, purchased at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on funds provided by charity, was returned at the booking office and a refund claimed by a youth, was narrated before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

Kantilal Maneklal, was in this connection, convicted of cheating and was bound over for good behaviour for one year in a sum of Rs. 100. The accused it was stated, got a ticket for Nagpur from the Secretary of the Jain Vishram Mandal and later got it refunded.

On a charge of having impersonated as an Inspector of Police C.I.D., Bombay one, John Murray, aged 28 years, was arrested on Wednesday noon at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, and was placed before Sir. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning.

The Esplanade police stated that they were investigating into complaints of cheating under Sec. 420 I.P.C. (made against one Abdul Satar, who is alleged to have posed as the private secretary of the Maharajah of Datia).

The accused, John Murray, it is alleged, impersonated as an Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Bombay, and asked one Mrs. Briscoe, a complainant in the cheating case to furnish him with all the particulars in regard to the case.

The accused went so far, stated the police, as to take down notes and record statements of Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe. She was so much convinced of his bona fides, that she delayed lodging her complaint with the police.

Only when she read in the newspapers that Abdul Satar was arrested by the Esplanade police, she came to the police station and filed her complaint. She then reported to the police of the visit of an "investigating officer."

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 with a cash deposit of a like sum. Further hearing was posted to 24th instant, pending enquiries.

MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADERS TO TOUR DECCAN

Week-End Programme In Karnatak

The Working Committee of the Muslim League is arranging a week-end political propaganda tour in the Deccan.

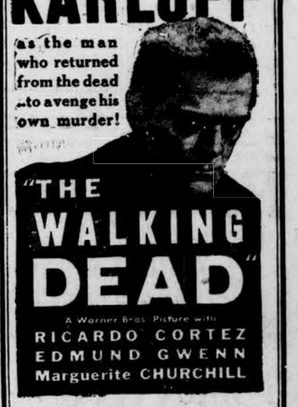
A few of the Committee members, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha, Shaikh Abdul Aziz M.L.C., Mr. A. T. Bangi, M.L.C., Mr. Abdul Kadir Shaik and Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, will start from Poona to-day Friday, at 1 a.m. and arrive at Bijapur to-morrow, Saturday, morning at 10-50 a.m. At 5 p.m. a public meeting will be held. They will then go to Hubli, Dharwar and Belgaum where public meetings will be held and the Muslim voters will be enlightend on the present political situation.

They will return to Poona on Tuesday morning.

A NEW MONTHLY KURI (CHITTY)

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

A new Monthly Kuri (Chitty), with Rs. 5,568 as Capital divided into 87 tickets of Rs. 64 each a month running for 87 months, will be started by the MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 10th October, 1936 (25th Kanni 1112.) Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank and get your names registered at the earliest possible opportunity.

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
KARLOFF
as the man who returned from the dead ...to avenge his own murder!


Book in advance 'Phone 21200.

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Acute Situation In Dohad-Jhalod Talukas · Persists

MR. S. B. PANDYA QUOTES FACTS AND FIGURES TO PROVE IT

Late Rains Can Only Affect Position In Panch Mahals In Very Small Degree

Mr. Shantilal B. Pandya, B. Ag. Dohad, writes:—

After a very prolonged drought of about more than a month in the Bhil tract of Dohad-Jhalod talukas of the Panchmahals there was a downpour of about five to six inches of rain.

Some entertain an honest belief that the situation is improving. The local Relief Committee (of which I am also one of the members) has during a very short period of about a month experienced various hardships in collecting funds. At this stage it is quite essential to discuss the advantages that are inferred to be gained by the peasants here.

Leaving aside the case of the whole of Gujarat and taking the question of Dohad-Jhalod into consideration I being somewhat conversant with the actual acute situation think it to be my duty to put my views before the public.

It is an admitted fact by the officials and non-officials alike that the Kharif crops (staple food) have been completely dried up and withered and it hardly requires any discussion over that question.

The probabilities of the success of the Rabi crops are highly talked of in various circles, and some have been expressed that the famine situation is averted. I, being directly in touch with agriculture myself and being a farmer, know the true situation and the effect of the recent rains on the crops standing and expected to come in existence in future.

The following figures will give the general idea of the situation:

Cultivable land in acreage:—115,600 Acres.

Cultivable for wheat crop:—3,526 Acres.

Cultivable land for gram:—15,495 Acres.

Total number of wells:—1,200 (including 800 Kacha wells).

Wells useful for agriculture:—604—50 per cent.

Land watered by wells:—900 acres.

Land irrigated by tanks and canals:—1,570 acres.

The figures given are of Dohad Taluka, but those of Jhalod are in no way superior to them.

"Money Crop"

The main Rabi crops here are gram and wheat. The whole cultivable land cannot be utilised for Rabi sowing. Rabi crops can be sown only in those lands that are near the villages, manured, having a four feet deep layer of earth, and 'thala' lands.

Wheat is always sown in the month of 'Kartik' and that mostly in irrigated land, while gram is sown in the month of Asho.

The land is required to be ploughed and harrowed four to five times in the month of Asho and mostly prior to the Rabi rain of at least 6 to 8 inches in the month, is needed in order to allow the rain water to go deep and preserve moisture longer, on which the success of Rabi crops rests.

Besides this crop is considered to be a "money crop" which is mostly utilised by the agriculturists for paying the sawkars to wipe off their heavy debts and land tax including Government assessment. For maintenance however, they have to rely on Kharif crops.

Only 11 Per Cent.

On these facts and figures it could be gathered as follows:—

(1) Out of the whole cultivable land only 16 per cent of the land is cultivable for Rabi sowing, for wheat 3 per cent and for gram 12 per cent.

(2) Irrigated tanks of Muvalia Futeloa and other 14 irrigated tanks have a remarkable increase of water storage due to the recent rainfall. Accordingly the 2 per cent irrigated land in the taluka will not have enough water and will not have successful Rabi crops. As a result only 14 per cent of the total land may yield Rabi crops in case there is heavy downpour in the month of Asho.

(3) Out of the above land 36 per cent of the land is not owned by the farmers and therefore the income derived will mostly not go to farmers.

From this it can be seen that even though the late rains in the month of October save the situation a bit only 11 per cent of land could be directly beneficial to the farmers.

In this part the frost is also troubling the Rabi crops mostly every year and that, too, ought to be considered.

Everybody can thus see that it cannot be said that the famine situation is averted.

Corporation And "Gold Mohur Castle"

Commissioner Proposes Sanction For Acceptance Of Offer To Build Market On Site

For the past few weeks the case of the property known as "Gold Mohur Castle" situate at Byculla has engaged more than the cursory attention of the Municipal Councillors who feel that everything is not all right about its sale.

Starting with an offer of a ridiculous amount of Rs. 15 per square yard it was recommended by the Municipal Corporation on the 4th August last that the Municipal Commissioner should dispose of it at Rs. 42 per square yard to one Mr. Manilal Chunilal Kothari, whose offer was considered the highest. Since then further developments have haken place, which the Municipal Commissioner reports in his letter quoted below:

Commissioner's Letter

Mr. Taunton writes:

On the day after this Resolution was passed an offer at Rs. 45 per square yard, was received from Mr. V. S. Meher, and as this meant an increase of over a quarter of a lakh of rupees in the purchase price, I thought it best to put the plot to public auction after advertisement in the newspapers. Circular letters had also been issued to all the parties interested in the plot, and all Architects and Estate brokers on our approved list.

At the auction, which was held in my presence, the only bid received was at Rs. 45 per square yard, from Mr. V. S. Meher, and it was subject to terms and conditions similar to those on which offers for this plot were received previously.

Mr. Meher has paid Rs. 41,130 as earnest of his offer, and has agreed to pay the balance of the purchase price within one month from the date of intimation that the plot is ready for being handed over. The party has the option to pay 1/4th (inclusive of the earnest money) within the above period, and the balance of 3/4th by five equal yearly instalments with interest at 6 per cent on the amount outstanding payable every quarter.

Suggested Market.

I should however mention that I have received two letters from one Mr. Hargovandas Lakmichand, in which he offers to take up the right of collecting rents from a Municipal market on the above plot, in case the Corporation decide to utilise the plot for the construction of a Municipal market for the wholesale sale of vegetables and fruit on conditions:—

Corporation Sanctions Requsted.

The offer of Mr. Hargovandas Lakhmichand could not be considered in detail unless the Corporation sanctioned the establishment of a Municipal market on the Gold Mohur Castle plot, as recommended by me in my former report. My intention then was that the market should be managed departmentally. It is not our practice to lease the right of collecting rents in Municipal markets for so long a period as fifteen years; such rights when leased at all are given out on annual contract.

The figures of Mr. Hargovandas' offer are however useful to show that there is no much ground for the fears expressed by certain Councillors that a new Municipal market here would be a failure as has happened elsewhere. The markets that have failed were for retail sale involved costly structures; there is no analogy between them and a wholesale market as now proposed.

If the Corporation should after all approve of a Municipal market at Gold Mohur Castle the best method of conducting it would be decided subsequently.

This matter will come before the Municipal Corporation as an urgent matter probably to-day.

PARULEKAR ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL

Legality Of Warrant Challenged

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, member of the Servants of India Society, and Secretary of the Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union, was arrested last evening at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Society and kept in police custody all night.

He was produced this morning before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court on an application to transfer him to Kalyan to be produced before the Resident Magistrate there.

Mr. Parulekar was served at the time of arrest with a non-bailable warrant under Sections 107 and 117 Cr. P. Code issued by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

STORY OF ARREST

It is understood that Mr. Parulekar was taken to the Maharbowri Police Station from where Mr. Sawant, a Sub-Inspector of Kalyan Taluka wanted to convey him to his head-quarters.

But Mr. Parulekar after consulting his legal adviser, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, represented that legally he could not be dealt with like that.

He said that he should be produced before the local (Girgaum) Magistrate first and it was done.

At the outset Mr. D. S. Babrekar, counsel for Mr. Parulekar, raised a preliminary objection. He submitted that the warrant was illegal and the Magistrate, who issued it, was not empowered under the law to issue it.

Sub-Inspector Dharkar, of the Maharbowrie Police station, said that yesterday the head constable of Ambernath had applied to him for assistance in arresting Mr. Parulekar.

Mr. Babrekar further submitted that only District Magistrates and Chief Presidency Magistrates are empowered to issue warrants.

On the Magistrate asking what the prosecution had to say to this Sub-Inspector Dharkar said he wanted time as the prosecuting counsel was not there then.

Mr. Babrekar also represented that Mr. Parulekar a member of the Servants of India Society was kept in custody and he should be released on bail.

PARULEKAR RELEASED

At 3-30 p.m., when the Court assembled Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor asked the Court for an adjournment of the case till the next day (Friday) so that the Thana District Public Prosecutor may appear and argue the case.

Mr. Parulekar was released by the Court on a personal bond of Rs. 100 and the adjournment was granted.

MARRIAGE WITH LUNATIC SET ASIDE

Alleged Fraud By Husband's Mother

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Bai Padma for a declaration that her marriage with Hiralal M. Bakhas was null and void.

The plaintiff who is 27 years of age stated that in April, 1922, the defendant's mother pressed her parents to give her in marriage to the defendant, representating that he was in all respects an eligible husband, that he was in sound health and that he was earning a decent living. These representations induced her father to have her married to the defendant on May 16, 1922. She had never met him before the marriage.

OF UNSOUND MIND.

When, however, she was sent to the defendant's home in 1926, she, for the first time, discovered that he was of unsound mind. Later he developed violent symptoms of insanity and was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate to be detained in the Mental Hospital at Thana.

It was further stated by the plaintiff that the defendant's mother committed a gross fraud upon her and her parents by concealing the fact of his insanity which existed even before the betrothal. His insanity was now incurable.

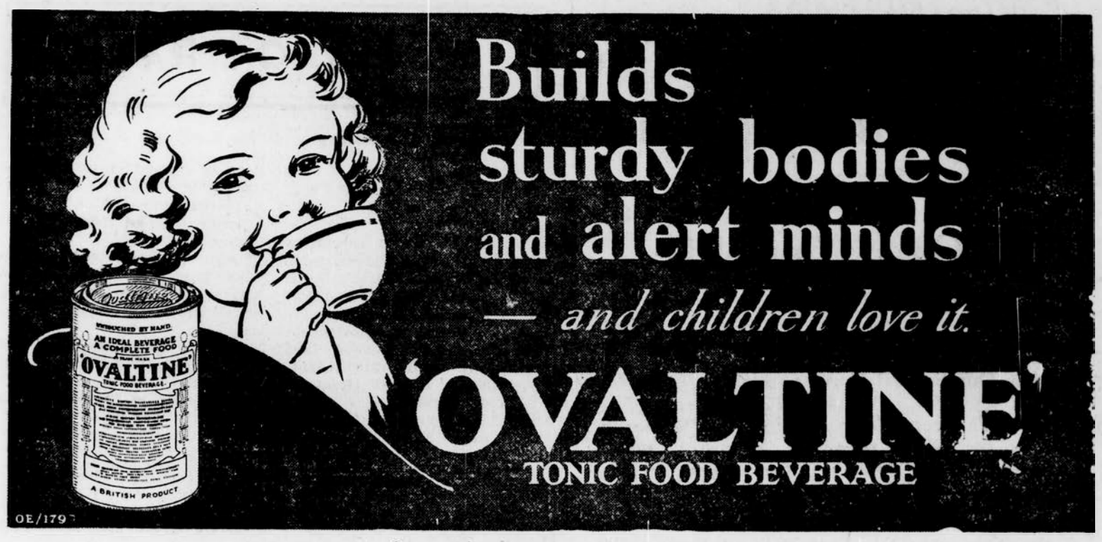
DECREE FOR PLAINTIFF.

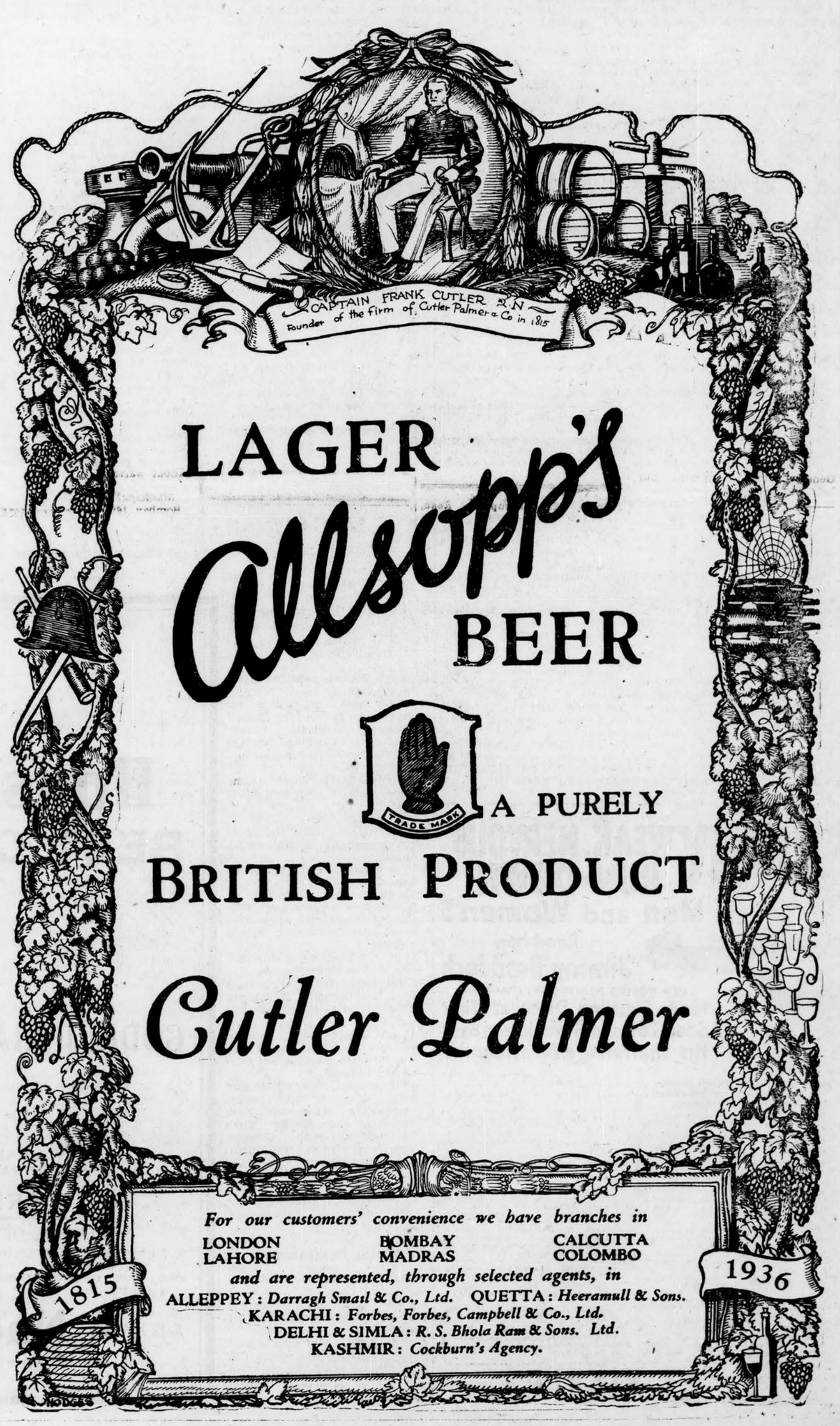
Under these circumstances, the plaintiff prayed that the marriage which had been never consummated should be declared null and void.

His lordship passed a decree as prayed for in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lalji Goculdas instructed by Messrs. Majumdar and Dalal appeared for the plaintiff.

There was no appearance for the defendant who was represented by his 'Guardian-ad-litem."





GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Golden Crown & Jahan Ara Please In Cup Trial

Zozan, Fiery Face & Bushboos Have Given Complete Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Sept: 17.

Governor's Cup candidates have received a searching preparation for the big race on Saturday, which every owner, trainer and jockey set their hearts on winning. The following gallops were noted:—

GOLDEN GROWN (Harding) put up a smart show over 1¼ miles. Has outstanding Cup chance.

JAHAN ARA (Munro) strode out very freely in a 10 furlongs spin. Has been tuned up for the cup and will be hard to beat.

NUR JEHAN (Harding) who travelled 10 furlongs at full stretch, gave an impressive display. She is Robinson's second string for the cup.

BUSHBOOS (Obaid) was sent round the course, TOFAN BEG (Riding Boy) accompanying him over the last 10 furlongs. The old warrior finished very resolutely and is thoroughly fit for the fray.

FIERY FACE (Dillon) proved superior to THE VICEROY (Hutchins) over 1¼ miles. The Khairaz camp is rather sanguine of the former's chances.

TAMIM (Brace) held GHAFLAH (Riding Boy) in a 10 furlongs gallop. The former is in fine fettle.

KRISHNA (Britt) showed to advantage against HAMRA NAFEA (Bhimrao) over 1¼ miles. Kolhapur are relying on the former to keep the orange colours flying in the cup.

NASSIRWAN (Read) finished in front of FARAT PRINCE (Northmore) over 10 furlongs.

AL HAMIL (Read) defeated AL-HARITH (Lott) with great ease over 10 furlongs.

ZOZAN (Evans) disposed of SAIFULDOWLA (Britt) without ceremony over 1¼ miles. The former may spring a surprise.

LEGION OF HONOUR (Dillon) covered 10 furlongs on the tan Fair.

BEDSOCKS (Brace) had the assistance of PROVENCE ROSE (J. O'Neale) in a 9 furlongs gallop. Both finished together and are very fit.

RAGHUBEER (Southall) travelled a mile in taking style. In excellent condition.

GARTER PRINCESS (Burn) went a mile on the tan. In great form.

GIPSY JACK (Evans) held IRISH BROADCAST (M. O'Neale) over a mile on the tan.

MAYCOCK (Northmore) moved with great freedom in a mile trial with MR. PIP (Bullock). The former should run prominently on Saturday.

QUICK IMAGE (Brace) and RUNNING SEA (J. O'Neale) were given a mile gallop. Fair.

KIRKIBOST (Simmons) was fair in a mile gallop.

FRANCOLIN (S. Black) was restricted to pace work over the mile course. Very fit.

AURANGZEBE (Lott) shaped very well in a 7 furlongs gallop with KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Read).

FLINTY (Dillon) was too speedy for a stablemate over 5 furlongs. Returned from Calcutta with winning form to credit.

SHELLEY (Obaid) trounced a stable companion in a mile gallop. Long rest has done him a lot of good.

MARSEILLES (Brace) proved superior to FLAMCOE (J. O'Neale) over 9 furlongs.

PERSEVERANCE (Munro) beat PERRIER (Mendoza) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

SKAVALA (M. O'Neale) pleased in a 7 furlongs gallop. Make a note of him.

WAGON HILL (S. Black) gave complete satisfaction in a mile test with DANDY BRUSH (Riding Boy). The former was unlucky in last outing.

SOLTERO (Britt) trounced a stable companion over 7 furlongs on the tan. Can win again if wanted.

KINGMAKER (Brace) and SWEET BRIAR (J. O'Neale) were given a gallop over 7 furlongs. A fit pair.

BURGESS (Brace) beat BADEN (S. Black) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

REFORM (Dillon) moved like an electric train over 5 furlongs on the tan.

QUEEN SINGER (Burn) travelled 6 furlongs. Fit and well.

AMIR (Obaid) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

ADVOCATE (J. O'Neale) beat ADNAN (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. The former has reached his best.

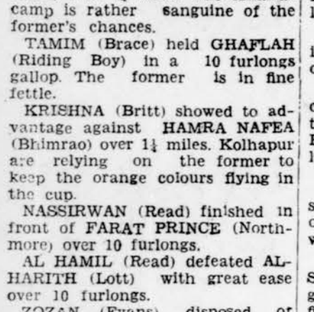
BAHAR NEEL (H. McQuade) was seen to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop with THE LEADER (Riding Boy). Keep an eye on the former.

SA'AMI (Evans) spurted 4 furlongs in great style. Should be noted.

MAHMOOD BEG (Balfour) beat ROYAL CLAIR (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs on the tan.

The following have given satisfaction in their work:—SILVER STAR, SAMRA LAYALI, TOBRALCO, and FOLLOW ME.

SKINNY WEAK, NERVOUS RUN-DOWN Men and Women!



Read How "Jimmy" Braddock

NEW WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION

Made Startling Discovery That Added 26 lbs. in 6 Weeks and Built His shattering *NEW* strength!

"It's glands starving for organic minerals and food iodine that keep men and women run-down and skinny" says Braddock.

The amazing story of James J. Braddock's smashing victory over Max Baer for the Heavyweight Championship of the World can now be told!

Braddock knew that without any considerable increase in weight he could not acquire the crushing strength and shattering power needed to win the contest. At the suggestion of a noted conditioner of famous athletes, Braddock turned to "VIKELP" Tablets, which experts in nutrition and health authorities all over the world hail as the finest weight and strength builder to be had.

In 6 short weeks, the new champion packed on 26 rugged pounds of good, solid flesh and acquired the driving, dynamic power behind his punch that spelled victory.

Braddock knew what he needed when he started "VIKELP" Tablets. For, this amazing mineral concentrate from the sea gets right down and corrects the real underlying cause of both—"Natural Skinniness" and underweight due to dangerous run-down conditions—*glands starving for minerals and iodine.* When these glands don't work properly, all the food in the world can't help you. It just isn't turned into flesh. The result is, you stay "too thin," run-down, ailing and nervous.

The most important gland—the one which actually controls body weight—needs a definite ration of iodine all the time—NATURAL ASSIMILABLE FOOD-IODINE—not to be confused with chemical iodides which often prove toxic or iodine fumes—but the same iodine that is found in tiny quantities in spinach and lettuce. Only when the system gets an adequate supply of organic minerals plus food iodine can you regulate metabolism—the body's process of converting digested food into firm flesh, new strength and energy

Braddock says "Never felt better—and I want to state that a big share of the credit for my victory—for the wonderful condition I was in—is due to "VIKELP" Tablets. I never had more endurance, felt stronger, or tired less in all my experience in the ring. And the 26 lbs. which "VIKELP" Tablets have helped me add, put real power and drive behind my punches. You can tell any skinny, weak, underweight man or woman "VIKELP" is the greatest weight and strength builder there is."—James J. Braddock.

To get FOOD IODINE as well as the 12 other needed body minerals in assimilable form, take "VIKELP" Tablets—now considered the world's richest source of this precious substance. Try VIKELP Brand Body-Building Tablets for a single week and notice the difference—how much better you feel, how ordinary stomach distress vanishes, how your body is rejuvenated, how firm flesh appears in place of scrawny hollows—and the new energy and strength it brings you. Resistance is built up against malaria. Your own doctor will approve of this way. "VIKELP" costs but a few annas a day to use. If your dealer can't supply you send Rs. 2/12 for 100 tablets, or Rs. 5/4 for the more economical 225 tablet size, to Dept. B/9/3 Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P. O. Box 773, Bombay.

3 VIKELP brand Tablets contain more FOOD IODINE than 486 lbs. of spinach or 1,387 lbs. of lettuce.

VIKELP HEALTH and BODY BUILDING Tablets

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mcs (13.97m.). GSG 17.79 Mcs (16.86m.). GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82m).

p.m.

7-30 Big Ben. An Organ Recital by Salvatore Arnita (Palestinian Organist) from St. Mark's North Audley Street. Toccata and Fugue in D minor (Bach). Concerto in B flat (first movement) (Handel). Nocturne in A flat (on a theme of Ferrata) (Arnita). Etude de concert (Bonnet).

8-1 A Studio Concert.

8-45 The Hotel Victoria Orchestra. Leader A. Spiero; under the direction of Emilio Colombo from the Hotel Victoria, London.

9-15 Musical Interlude.

9-25 The News and Announcements.

9-45 "Game, Set and Match" A review of the summer's sporting events produced by Pascoe Thornton.

10-15 The Isidore Schwiller String Sextet. Dorothy d'Orsay: (Contralto). Dorothy d'Orsay: The Seagull of the Land under the Waves; Weaving Lilt; Benbecula Bridal Procession (Kennedy-Fraser). Sextet; Manx Air (arr. Corjeag), Welsh Folk Song, Green Lawns (arr. Idris Lewis), Irish Melody, The Lark in the Clear Air (arr. Schwiller).

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates. An H. M. V. Recorded programme. London Philharmonic Orchestra.

2-0 Selection of Indian music.

5-30 The V.U.B. Indian Orchestra in dance tunes.

6-15 Talk (Marathi) "Marriage and Dowry" by Sonabai Paingankar.

6-30 Light music by Serene Vazifdar.

7-15 Recitation from Holy Quran. by Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.

7-30 Blind Girl: A Gujerati one-act Play presented by L.H. Ghelani.

8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.

8-25 Light classical music by Prof. Narayanarao Vyas with Sarangi Tabla and Harmonium.

9-45 Talk (English) "Microbes and Men" by Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., J.P.

10-0 A Violin, Piano and Cello Recital: Mehli Mehta Violin; E. Verga Cello and Walter Kaufmann Piano.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

p.m.

12-36 SB Musical selections from the Studio.

12-51 SB Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Musical selections relayed from 'Firpo's' Restaurant. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft.

1-36 Educational Broadcast for school students by Nripen Chatterjee.

2-6 Musical selections.

2-21 Recitation from the holy Quran by Hafiz Muttaharuddin Ahmed.

2-36 A humorous story by Bishnu Sarma.

5-6 Children Hour conducted by Kamal Bose. Letters and Riddles. Conversational programme by children. Recitation. Musical selections.

5-51 Vocal Selections by the Columbia Light Opera Company.

6-6 The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A light instrumental programme, relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel.

6-51 SB General News Bulletin; Weather Forecast; Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).

7-6 SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Ashoke" by Manmatha Nath Roy. The cast: Ashoke: Biren Bhadra; Bitashoke: Bhumen Roy; Kunal: Dhiren Das; Tishyarakshita: Shanti Gupta and Kanchan: Sarajubala.

10-6 SB 2nd News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

a.m.

8-0 Recitation from the Quran-I-Sharif by Qari Mohammad Yusuf.

8-10 Afzal Husain of Nagina Naat.

8-20 A.I.R. Orchestra "Allah Hu."

8-30 Brinder Singh Rawat "Sanwariya re jadu dara" Thumri Bhairvin.

8-40 P.S. Mokerji Sarod—Desi Todi.

8-45 Talk (Hindustani) "Constitutions of the World" No. 3—U.S.A. by Mohammad Aqil.

9-0 Sardar Bai of Kilat Thumri Kalangra.

9-10 Afzal Hussain of Nagina "Ram Ram tu kar le man men" Khayal Todi Mian Khan.

9-20 Haidar Husain Chughtai Sitar.

9-30 Brindar Singh Rawat "Faqirana ae sada kar chale; Mian khush raho ham due kar chale."

9-40 Sardar Bai of Kilat "Dosti ka ho zamane men bharosa kis par, Tu mujhe chhor chala ai dil-i-shaida kis par" (Dagh).

9-50 Afzal Husain of Nagina Ghazal Shudh Sarang. "Kahdo unse keh koi yad kiya karta hai; Koi nala koi faryad kiya karta hai" (Naseem).

12-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Shudh Sawant.

12-40 Sardar Bai of Kilat Ghazal.

12-50 A.I.R. Orchestra Lank Dhan.

1-0 Bridar Singh Rawat "Lutf ki un se iltija na karen; Ham ne aisa kabhi kiya na karen" (Hasrat Mohani).

1-10 A.I.R. Orchestra Bhim Plasi.

1-20 Afzal Husain "Bas ik nazar tiri kafi hai umr bhar ke leye" (Khamsa Pilu).

5-30 A.I.R. Orchestra Mali Gaura.

5-40 Sardar Bai of Kilat Ghazal.

5-50 Brider Singh Rawat "Kamani-tudkhu kia jane kia hai; Hamari arzu kia jane kia hai."

6-0 Afzal Husain of Nagina "Mandira tu baje more khaja ke dasbar" (Khayal Malsiri).

6-10 Master Mahboob Qawwali.

6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

6-40 Sardar Bai of Kilat "Dekh sakte nahin is bazm men aghyar mujhe; Le chali hae kahan hasrat-i-didar mujhe" (Dagh).

6-50 Brider Singh Rawat "Dil ko kis kis tarah baihlata nahin; Par tasawwur yar ka pata nahin" (Rind).

7-0 Afzal Husain of Nagina Thumri Tilak Kamod.

7-10 Malang Khan Khayal Hamir.

7-20 Hamid Husain Thumri Behag.

p.m.

7-30 "For Villagers Only".

8-30 Talk (Hindustani) "How They Wed" No. 3—in Africa by Aruna Asaf Ali.

8-45 Songs from the Nek Parwin (Silver King) Part III.

9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English) "The Month in Agriculture" No. 1 by Col. A. Olver.

10-0 "Fours into Seven won't go" A problem Play for Broadcasting by Val Gielgud and Stephen King Hall. Produced by Sadie Whitmarsh. Followed by a short Variety Concert.

INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM'S LAST GAME

Defeats Swiss Side By 12 Goals To 0

GENEVA Sept. 16

The Indian Olympic Hockey Team beat a representative Swiss Side by 12 goals to0. The team is embarking at Marseilles September 18 for Bombay.—Reuter

SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

The news that Sjt Achut Patwardhan, member of the Congress Working Committee will preside over the Congress Socialist Party Conference is contradicted.

Mr. Patwardhan in a letter to a friend states that he has much work on hand in his own province regarding the survey of famine conditions in the Ahmednagar District, that it would not be possible for him to leave the province at all.

Hockert (Finland) made a world record in the 3,000 metres (time 8 minutes, 14 8/10 seconds). The previous record which was held by Nielsen (Denmark) was 8 minutes 18 4/10 seconds

(Continued from Col. 7)

8-5, Graf Zeppelin 8-2, Cyprus City 7-13, Handsel 7-12, Natbay 7-12, Philostrate 7-11, High Heels 7-9, Labarum 7-8, Skavala 7-7, and Hepple 7-4.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

White Flower 9-12, Vershan 9-4, Karam Allah 9-1, Burgess 8-9, Yawir Awar 8-6, Mujbil Hatim 8-2, Violence 8-0, Money Order 7-13, Imperial 7-12, Blanche 7-7, Aziza 7-7, Adhba II 7-6, Queen Singer 7-4, Saduzaman 7-4, King Ghazi 7-0 and Yanoos 7-0.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Twenty One Runners Will Contest Governor's Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Shelley 9-4, Grand Raja 8-7, Cook General 9-2, Zorawar 9-0, It 9-0, Marseilles 8-12, Knight at Arms 8-6, Perrier 8-5, Prince Philippa 7-11, Wagon Hill 8-5, Saint Amour 8-5, Dame de Coeur IV 8-2, Mint Julep II 8-0, Aquila 7-12, Swindon 7-7.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

No Limit 9-0, Amirulmulk 8-12, Amir 8-9, Rustom 8-7, Riyad II 8-7, Muhaisin 8-5, Lucky Boy 8-5, Sa'ami 8-4, Advocate 8-4, Taj Shamama 8-3, Iraq Bahadur 8-3, Silver Star 8-3, Wazir Pasha 8-2, Tennyson 8-2, Kanz al Muluk 8-2, Turkish Prince 8-0, Taj Nizam 8-0, Bahar Neel 8-0, Mahmood Beg 7-12 Rashid Pasha 7-12, The Leader 7-10, Serheed 7-9 and Pallazaman 7-7.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE DIGHI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Seaton Ross 9-7, Kilfinane 9-6, Achieve 9-6, Maelstrom 9-4, Essex Book 9-0, Bosway 8-12, Picaro 8-11, Golden Prince 8-11, Luna 8-0, Date Tree 8-9, Soltero 8-1, Low Tide 8-7, Rimmon 8-6, Perrier 8-5, Pumpkin Pie 8-5, Pantry Boy 7-11, Bertha 8-5, Nippy 7-9, Starford 8-2, Ballyneil 8-0, Honey Boy 7-12, Flamcoe 7-10, Goblin 7-9, Chapel 7-7, Swindon 7-7, and Sweet Briar 7-4.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Nun 9-0, Rapsonia 9-0, Raghubeer 7-7, Private Seal 8-11, Corcy 8-10, Ootman 8-6, Pompidhor 8-6, On Time 8-5, Vijya Kumar II 8-4, Grand Wazir 8-1, Garter Princess 8-0, Bedsocks 7-11, Greek Glen 7-8 and Jelal Shah 7-8.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Argyll 9-2, Bistonian 9-0, Maycock 8-11, Glen Gowan 8-9, Gipsy Jack 8-8 Francolin 8-7, Aurangzebe 8-7, Follow Me 8-6, Mr Pip 8-6, Cymro 8-5, Rigoletta 8-4, Tiger Tim 8-2, Running Sea 8-0, Pratap Sinha 8-0, Kirkibost 7-12 and Leicester Lady 7-7.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I. Golden Crown 9-9, Nur Jehan 7-4, Al Hamil 9-3, Jahan Ara 9-2, Samra Layali 9-1, Farat Prince 8-9, Nassirwan 8-6, Breach 7-4, Legion of Honeur 8-7 Firpo 8-7, Tamim 8-5, Ghafiah 8-0, The Viceroy 8-5, Fiery Face 7-12, Bushboos 8-5, Imperial 8-0, Hamra Nafea 7-11, Krishna 7-7, Saifuldowla 7-9, Zozan 7-8 and Dilawar 7-6.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Morfair 9-7, Etessam 8-3, Rough Sea 7-4, Lingo 9-2, Flinty 8-4, Maycock 8-11, Irish Broadcast 8-10 Tatyoon 8-7, Knight's Adventure 8-7, Garden Warbler 8-6, Sun Clad

(Continued on Col. 5)

GODREJ

Household Toilet Soap

BEST QUALITY Combined with **LOW PRICE**

A new variety of Godrej Toilet Soap, namely, GODREJ HOUSEHOLD TOILET SOAP has been just placed in the market. It combines in itself the lowest price compatible with the best quality available. The cakes are especially made very large in order that the soap may serve truly as a 'Household' soap in middle class and, in fact, in all large families in India.

The soap is perfumed with very delicious scent which is sure to be liked very much especially by all women and children.

GODREJ HOUSEHOLD TOILET SOAP is the only soap that is specially designed to cater to the household needs in every part of India.

Ask Your Dealer to show you a Box to-day.

GODREJ SHAVING CUP SOAP and SHAVING STICK.

Messrs. Godrej Soaps Ltd., have also placed in the market VEGETABLE SHAVING CUP SOAP. Unlike most of the Shaving Cup Soaps it is made entirely out of vegetable oils. It is perfumed with costliest Lavendar Scent and contains disinfecting properties which ward of the risks of getting "Barber's Itch."

TRY A CAKE TO-DAY
PRICE ANNAS 2 per CAKE

WARNING

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

All varieties of GODREJ TOILET SOAPS are guaranteed free from animal fats.

No product is genuinely GODREJ unless the packing bears the "Chavi" brand

GODREJ Nos. 1 & 2

are specially made by GODREJ process and contains costly ingredients as Benzoine, Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Clove which were known to scientists all over the world as beneficial to human skin.

Sole Agents:— **Nadirshaw, Printer & Co., Bombay.**

FACTORY: GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DeLisle Road, BOMBAY 11.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 3, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabul-Murajjab 1, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 13, 1306
Hightide: 1-08; 13-03
Lowtide: 6-51; 19-06
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.

Saturday, September 19.

Arrival of S. African Delegation.
Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvatsari.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
S. S. 'Rajputana' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, September 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, September 23.

Meeting of the Indian Progressive Group at Green's at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Vakil will talk on "The Lines on which the future Indo-British Trade Agreement should be based with special reference to the Interests of India."

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered Mails for Mombasa per Extra s.s. "Barjora" will be accepted at the Bombay G.P.O. up to 12 Noon on (Friday) the 18th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Moji on September 13 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 9, via usual ports.

ARYA SAMAJ

At the Matunga Arya Samaj Mandir Pt. Aryodhyaprasad will deliver a public lecture on "Aryasamaj Prachar in foreign countries" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p. m.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
WILL HAY
In His Greatest Comedy
"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"
with
GINA MALO, HARTLEY POWER

Breathe VAPEX and stop that Cold

MASKS OFF!

Many of the letters I receive are worded in the same way—the writers complain of sallow, muddy skins, premature lines and wrinkles—and they want to know how to transform these unlovely complexions into satin-smooth loveliness. To each and all I give the same reply. "Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist," I say, "and smooth this over face and neck nightly. While you sleep this beautifying wax will absorb the faded outer skin with all its blemishes, revealing the youthful, new complexion now concealed beneath accumulations of outworn tissue." Mercolized Wax is quite unlike any other beauty cream; to begin with, it contains oxygen which revitalises an outworn skin, it makes "face-peeling" a simple, harmless operation which can be done at home without anyone else knowing anything about it.
Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
Post Box 431, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"The Great Ziegfeld". Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Where There's a Will" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jawani-Ka-Nasha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
NOVELTY TALKIES—"A Girl from Lahore." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Walking Dead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The King Steps Out". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Top Hat." Time as usual.
REGAL—"The Court of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Time as usual.

MADRAS PORT INFECTED WITH CHOLERA

A telegram from the Government of India says that the City and Port of Madras has been declared to be infected with cholera from September 14.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Giraum District Congress Committee will be held today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The Members of the Social Workers' Society, will visit the Municipal Chawls, at Mahalaxmi, to-day (Friday) The members will meet at Mahalaxmi Railway Station, Mahalaxmi Bridge, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G. T. BOARDING SCHOOL GOLDEN JUBILEE

This meeting for the above which was to be held on the 19th September is postponed to be held on the 26th September, at the same time and place.

HOMOEOPATHIC FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the dispensary conducted by the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical Association during three months ended 31st August, is 7,529, 2663 males, 3106 females and 1760 children.

KHOJA S. I. A. VOLUNTEERS DEBATE

Under the auspices of the above society Mr. Herjeebhoy Lavjee "Shidha" will deliver a lecture on "Our Child Hood" at Library Hall, Samuel St., Bombay 9, to-day (Friday) at (S.T.) Mr. Mohamedumer "Kokil" will preside.

"WORK UNDER CHILDREN'S ACT"

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a lecture will be delivered by Miss N. K. Davis on "Work under the Children's Act" today (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (138, Nagdevi Street). Al-haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy will preside.

KARNATAK SANGH

The members of the Karnatak Sangh will assemble in the hall of the Sangh, at 8, Dwarkadas Mansion, Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. B. N. Dadar, M.Sc., an ex-member of the Sangh, who is proceeding to London to-morrow (Saturday), to prosecute further studies in research work.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

The Manager of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Bombay Branch, writes:—

We have received a telegram from our Head Office in London intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June, 1936, at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, subject to income-tax, payable on 23rd September.

EASTERN BANK DIVIDEND

The Manager, Bombay Branch of the Eastern Bank Ltd., writes:—

We have received the following telegram from our London Office:

"Directors declare interim dividend at the rate of 3s. per share less income tax at the rate of 4s. 9d. per £ less 8.660d. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making nett income tax 4s. 0.340d per pound. Dividend payable on 30th September. Transfer books will be closed from 25th September to 29th September both days inclusive."

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East bound plane due to arrive Karachi on the 17th September 1936, has been delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the night of the 18th Sept. 1936 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 12-30 p.m. on the 20th September 1936 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 7-15 hours on 19-9-36.

Registered correspondence 17-00 hours on 18-9-36.

PAN SHOP KEEPER'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

Sold Aerated Waters Without License

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court quashed the conviction and sentence of a fine of Rs. 5 passed on Shankar Piraji Salunke by the Hon. Second Class Magistrate of Sholapur, who convicted him of a breach of bye-law No.34 of the Sholapur Municipality.

The accused who owns a "pan-bidi" shop in Sholapur was selling soda water and lemonade bottles without labels and without a license. For this he was prosecuted on the charge of contravening the provisions of bye-law No. 34 of the Municipality.

The accused appealed to the Additional Sessions Judge who made a reference to the High Court recommending that the conviction be set aside, as the bye-laws of the Sholapur Municipality do not lay down that a person owning a "pan-bidi" shop must obtain a license for selling aerated water.

JUDGMENT

In their judgment Their Lordships observed that bye-law No. 34 was applicable only to factories and not to a "pan-bidi" shop. There was, however, bye-law No. 1, which might apply to persons in the position of the accused, but if the Municipality thought it desirable to use this bye-law, they must prosecute such persons in the proper form by giving them notice of the offence they were alleged to have committed.

Their Lordships therefore accepted the reference.

Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. B. Chitale for the Sholapur Municipality.

Charged With Keeping Common Gaming House

Searching cross-examination of a police informant, formerly of the Anti-Gambling League, was a feature of the trial of Indurao Dwarkanath at the Esplanade Court, Bombay.

Indurao's room at Koliwada Fanaswady was raided on May 21 last, by the Princess Street Police.

Allegations that Dave, the police informant, planted the chits in a card-board box were made by the accused in his statement to the Court.

In this case Indurao stands charged with using his room for the purpose of a common gaming house.

Ravishankar Malkaarjun Dave, the police informant, stated that he was a jeweller by profession. He knew how satta chits were written out. He was examined in many cases in the courts regarding sutta chits and his evidence had been relied upon.

He had given information in the case and was present at the time of the raid. He was taken to the place to show the sutta chits. When the search was being made, he stood outside the room in a passage.

Fined 14 Years Ago

Cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Dhondy for the accused, Dave admitted he was fined for being in a gaming house about 14 years ago. He earned Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a year from jewellery brokerage. He had a house at Anand and received Rs. 30 as rent. He had received rewards of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 in the gaming cases for the information given.

Sold G. M. A. Card

He sold his card of the Grain Merchants' Association for Rs. 750. He had borrowed money from Marwaris. He denied he extorted moneys from shop-keepers by threatening them with gaming raids by the police. It was false to say he conducted gambling business under the cloak of the Anti-Gambling League.

"It is absolutely false," Dave continued, "that I went an hour before the raid to the accused's house and gave a paint-box and some papers to Vinayak to be given to the accused when he and his grand-father were absent."

To a further question, witness said that his chief source of income was his jewellery business.

In re-examination, he said that most of the cases in which he had given information were successful.

The accused in his statement, had pleaded "not guilty" and denied having accepted sutta bets. All the chits described by the prosecution as "sutta chits" were in a card-board box but he did not know how the chits came to be in the box.

pointed out by Vinayak.

Sub-Inspector's Evidence

At the resumed hearing of the case on Wednesday, Sub-Inspector U. M. Kohok of the Princess Street police, stated that Dave was taken to the room to decipher the documents. He took the exhibits and handed them over to Deputy-Inspector Sawant.

The "nanchnama" was explained in Hindusthani to the "panch." The accused said that the keys were with his father but he handed them over to the police subsequently.

In 1929 he had seen the police informant Dave with a sub-inspector, but he could not say if Dave had accompanied that sub-inspector in his raids.

The case stands adjourned to September 21.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, on relief by Mr. K. D. Billimoria to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. V. More, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. V. G. Kanetkar, pending further orders.

Mr. V. G. Kanetkar, on relief to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala.

Khan Saheb S. K. Karanjawala, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri.

Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Mr. S. A. T. Brown.

Mr S. A. T. Brown, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. Z. Z. Ahmed.

Mr V. D. Kawthalkar to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, vice Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala.

Mr. Khanderao Vinayak Raje, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Khan Saheb Suleman K. Desai.

Khan Saheb Suleman Kalubhai Desai, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. Hamid Khan A. Khan.

Mr. Hamid Khan Amir Khan, on relief to be District Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, vice Mr. K. V. Raje transferred.

Mr. K. R. Doctor, Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate from 13th July to 12th October 1936 followed by extraordinary leave for 19 days from 13th Oct. 1936.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from 11th October 1936.

Mr. G. P. Patil to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, Baramati, with effect from 29th August 1936.

Mr. S. N. Moos I.E.S., as Deputy Director of Public Instruction is confirmed from 6th August 1936.

The following appointment on the Board of Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, is made for the remaining period of the term of office of the deceased member:—Mr. Neville Wadia, vice Dr. N. A. F. Moose deceased.

Mrs. R. Kohli, M.B.B.S. (Pun.), D.M.R.E. (Camb.), to be Hon. Woman Radiologist at Cama and Albless Hospitals Bombay, for two years from the date on which she takes over charge of her duties.

Mr. V. P. Keni, Statistical Superintendent, Labour Office, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Labour Officer, Ahmedabad, from 1st September 1936 vice Mr. A. S. Iyenger permitted to accept service for a period of one year in the first instance.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. W. Clifford on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police ,Kanara, vice Mr. G. W. Khot.

The services of Mr. G. K. Khot, on relief by Mr. W. W Clifford, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Sind.

Mr C. N. Millard to officiate Collector of Satara, vice Mr. Hamid Ali, I.C.S. proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. F. Sethna, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.M.R.E (Camb.), to be Hon. Junior Electro-Therapeutist at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay for a period of three years.

Former Municipal Commissioner Leaves India

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division Bombay Presidency, and a former Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who is retiring, is leaving India to-day.

Mr. Clayton first came to India in 1901 as an Assistant Collector.

He served in various official posts in Ahmednagar, Thana, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Panch Mahals and Poona and for a time in the Government Secretariat.

He officiated as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay in 1913 and again held that post from 1919 to 1928.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Srimathi Lalita's Talents

Srimathi Lalita Venkatram, who entered the list hardly a couple of years ago, has been recently giving public performances. It has been recognised that her voice and the music from the Veena are as melodious in the open as one hears them on the Radio. The South Indian community in Bombay are a hard lot to please, as far as music is concerned—specially the Karnataki type. Every third resident of Matunga or Dadar is or claims to be an expert critic in music. It is difficult to gain appreciation from this lot of "critics." Once an artiste gains recognition from them she can claim, possibly rightly, that she can rank herself among the best of musicians. Srimathi, though claimed as one of the best exponents of South Indian music by many critics, even from the South, has not yet been officially recognised by the South Indian community at Matunga and Dadar. There is just now a move to accord her a public reception and put an official stamp of recognition to her already great fame. One of the prominent South Indian Associations at Matunga, the Mysore Association, has already approached her and her first performance in the South Indian colony has been fixed for Sunday next at the Association Hall on the occasion of the Ganapati Festival. It is a good and proper beginning, and there is no doubt that she will get the encouragement and support that she deserves.

Tramway Passengers

The complaints of some of the tramway passengers that the B.E.S.T. and T. Company has not been running an equal number of cars along Girgaon and Kalbadevi lines was investigated by the General Manager of the B. E. S. and T. Company, who now reports that it is not possible to run equal number of tram cars in the evening along Girgaon and Kalbadevi lines as from the investigation it was found that Girgaon passengers represent 30.2 per cent of the traffic carried as against 15.9 per cent via Kalbadevi. Between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. 74 cars run via Girgaon and 47 via Kalbadevi. These figures represent actual counts taken and are proportionate to the traffic offering.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL RULES

The Government of Bombay announce that the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936, and the Bombay Legislative Council Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936, prescribing the procedure regarding elections in the various constituencies of the reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council have been published at pages 1817—1922 of the Bombay Government Gazette Part I, of September 17th.

Copies of these Rules can be had from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, on payment. The price is as follows:—

(i) Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions Rules, 1936.) 2 annas per copy.

(ii) Bombay Legislative Council Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions Rules, 1936.) 2 annas per copy.

Ban On Export Of Fodder From Sholapur

Owing to the shortage of fodder in the Sholapur District the export by rail of fodder from any part of that District on the following railway lines has been prohibited unless it is specially authorised by the Collector of Sholapur:—

G. I. P. Railway:—Beyond Kataraj on one side and Tilathi on the other side.

Madras and Southern Maratha Railway:—Beyond Sholapur on one side and Hotgi on the other side.

Barsi Light Railway (Kurduwadi-Miraj Section):—Beyond Javale on one side and Kurduwadi on the other side.

Barsi Light Railway (Kurduwadi-Latur Section):—Beyond Kalamb Road on one side and Kurduwadi on the other side.

CONFERENCE OF I. C. W.

The International Council of Women will be holding its Conference from September 28th to October 9th 1936, at the Preparandija, Dubrovnik, Yougoslavia. The National Councils of Women, who are all affiliated to the International Council of Women, have been invited to send 10 delegates each.

The following have been elected to represent the National Council of Women in India:—Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs. Sarojini Deshpande, Mrs. Francis Low, Mrs. Seeta Paramanand and Mrs. Remfrey. Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, whose Social work in Bombay is well known will be the leader.

Among various items of interest for discussion the following may be mentioned:—World Peace, Equal Rights, Equal Conditions of Work between men and women, Public Health, Child Welfare, Montevido Treaty etc.

COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, of his office of member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 17th September, 1936, and to nominate, with effect from the said date, Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Council.

The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 17th September 1936, and to nominate, with effect from the said date, Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Council.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE

Defendant's Appeal Dismissed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Hormusji Edalji Tata from the judgment of Mr. Justice Kania who had passed a decree against him on the suit of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, solicitors, who claimed from the appellant Rs. 12,000 on a promissory note.

The appellant was a partner of the firm of Messrs. Karani and Co. He was entitled to a life interest in a certain settlement, but there was a condition that his interest would be forfeited if he became an insolvent.

AGREEMENT.

Messrs. Karani and Co. were adjudicated insolvents in September 23, 1934. It was, therefore, arranged by Mr. Gandhi of Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., solicitors, that the order of adjudication should be got annulled by asking the creditors not to oppose such annullment.

Accordingly, on December 23, 1925, an agreement was made with the respondents (plaintiffs) which contained certain terms. Subsequently the adjudication order was annulled and the appellant passed a promissory note to the respondents in pursuance to the agreement.

OPPOSED TO PUBLIC POLICY.

The appellant contended that the agreement was illegal as being opposed to public policy and, therefore, the promissory note passed in pursuance of the agreement was also illegal.

In the course of their judgment, their lordships observed that on a true construction of the agreement in question, it was not, in their opinion, opposed to public policy. It was, therefore, a valid agreement and the promissory note was consequently enforceable. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Jehangir Vakel and Mrs. Lam, instructed by Lam and Co., appeared for the appellant. Mr. M. C. Setalwad with Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Payne and Co., appeared for the respondents.

INDO-AMERICAN UNION

Under the auspices of Indo-American Union a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Harvard University at Convocation Hall, University of Bombay, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday), V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

Prof. P. A. Wadia Esq., Miss E. M. Hough, M.A. Ph.D. and J.M. Kumarappa will speak on "Observations on American Education"; "Education for Leadership in Democratic America"; and "Harvard's next step in Higher Education".

A Baroda Wedding

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail).

On the 12th inst. in the Church of Holy Rosary, Baroda, in the presence of a large gathering, Rev. Fr. M. J. Rodricks, D.D., tied the nuptial knot between Maud, daughter of Mr. S. J. Fonseca of the Public Works Department, Baroda State, and Mr. Joe Menezes of the Baroda Residency. After the ceremony the bridal couple drove to the State Pavilion where the reception was held.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan, Development Minister, will represent the Government of Madras at the United Provinces Industries Conference, which will be held in November.

PATHE

FINAL PERFORMANCES
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HEAR HER SING
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"Madly in love"
"The end begins"
"Learn how to lose"
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G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE

The managing committee of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, Bombay, has sanctioned the following scholarships for the current year 1936-37:—Bombay 10, Karwar 15, Ankola 13, Kumta 15, Honawar 11, Sirsi 6, S. Kanara 19 and Mofussil 7. Total 96. The total amount sanction for the above 96 applicants for the current year works out to Rs. 2457. In all the applications received were 188, out of which the remaining 92 applications had to be rejected for want of funds.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1936

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

We in India are rather too familiar with the principle of the "Man-On-The Spot" and we regard it as a cruel joke which, we freely admit, Dr. Olsvanger cannot appreciate. We also deeply sympathise with Dr. Olsvanger's bitter dig at people living abroad expressing any opinion on the Palestine question. But we venture to hope that there are a few facts which even Dr. Olsvanger must not deny. He cannot deny that for several centuries the Jews had only been entertaining sentimental affection for Palestine from a safe distance while the Arabs had been living, working and dying there as the sons of the soil. He cannot deny that Palestine Arabs helped the British because they were promised Independence and Sovereignty—unshared by others—by the Allies. He cannot deny that the British broke the pledge, betrayed the Arabs and dumped on a people, who alone had been the sons of the soil for several centuries, another people for their own Imperial reasons and against all accepted principles of political and constitutional morality. He cannot deny that the latter, the Jews, continue to live—and grow—under the auspices and patronage of British Imperialism. He also cannot deny that in view of Jewish resources and continued immigration the Arabs, in a few years, will be reduced to a minority and to a status exactly similar to what, for instance, Abyssinians are destined,—gilded serfs.

"Sentimental Grounds"

But let us come to Dr. Olsvanger's main argument, his *piece de resistance*. According to him, "if the objection of the Arabs to Jewish immigration was based on the sentimental ground that the Palestine Arabs were the sons of the soil, equally reasonable was the claim of the Jews to settle in Palestine, on similar sentimental grounds"—after an interval of several centuries, let us observe parenthetically. The argument is brilliant. But while it will do full justice to the sense of humour of a cynical materialist it does not constitute a compliment to Dr. Olsvanger. We wish he would see the ridiculous absurdity of it. We wish he would see that, if carried to its logical extent, it will change the whole map of the world and lead to half a dozen large-scale wars. Communists might insist—for Communism is as intense a religion as Judaism, Christianity or Islam—on having an extensive Home—not a concentration camp—in the land of their prophet, Karl Marx, and large scale immigration too. The Buddhists of China and Japan might demand co-sovereignty over India with the sons of the soil. The Zoroastrians might demand similar rights in Iran. And, finally, there would be trouble in Palestine itself. Dr. Olsvanger will have to concede a Home on equal terms to Christianity and—unless he has forgotten the fact—since Muslims of the world also claim that they too regard Jerusalem, their first and original Qibla, as "the source of cultural and devotional inspiration" to them, they are also entitled to a similar Home in Palestine. Between these three Homes and a ceaseless triple stream of immigration the poor Arabs, "the sons of the soil"—we venture to repeat and emphasize the expression at the risk of irritating Dr. Olsvanger—will find a National Home and their birthright not in their motherland but at the bottom of the Red Sea. What a sound foundation for "an Eastern Spiritual Federation"!

A Round Table Conference

One brief word more and we have done. The Doctor's suggestion about a conference between Arabs and Jews is interesting. It may well constitute the basis of a settlement, but the offer should come from the Jews for obvious reasons. And it will defeat its object if the suggestion is merely intended to manoeuvre the Arabs into accepting, by implication, a co-sovereign position with the Jews. By the way, an Indian because of his own experience will jump to the conclusion from Dr. Olsvanger's suggestion that he, too, has begun to realise the fundamental role of British Imperialism in Palestine. Will he be right?

India And Aviation

"It can be said with truth that the benefits of air transport in India remain yet to be appreciated by the travelling public." It is in these words that the "Report for 1935-36 on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India" blames the general public for the slow progress of flying activity in India. And this remark, occurring as it does in the introduction, provides an apologia in advance for what follows in the main body of the report. No doubt there has been a really striking advance in the England-India traffic but that only means that more British business-men and high Government officials are travelling by air. In fact, "progress" in this direction provides a glaring contrast to the static condition of other and really vital phases of civil aviation in India. Even not taking into consideration the huge population and long distances of this country, we are much behind other and smaller countries. The mileage of regular Air Routes in this great country is hardly one-third of that in the little island of Great Britain and during the whole year of 1935 only 553 passengers were carried by aircraft in India as compared to about a lakh and a half carried by air in Britain. Membership of Flying Clubs, too, shows little progress. Actually it was about a hundred persons less in 1935 than in 1934 and the number of pilots trained has gone down steadily since 1931, in spite of an increase in the number of aircraft. Altogether it is a most depressing and gloomy picture and the authorities in charge of the Directorate of Civil Aviation have not, in any way, improved matters by trying to shift responsibility from the shoulders of the Government.

If "the benefits of air transport in India remain yet to be appreciated by the travelling public" it is because no effort has been made so far to make us, as a nation, conscious of the potential opportunities offered by aviation. An aeroplane has remained in India a luxury for the rich and just a *tamasha* for the poor, some of whom may watch the antics of this mechanized bird from a respectful distance and marvel at the superior wisdom of the *Sahib log*. It has yet to make a contact with our national life. In other countries like Russia and America, aviation has been pressed into the service of agriculture, industry and other forms of nation-wide activity, thus familiarizing the people with this great new servant of mankind. Great efforts have also been made, especially in Russia and Germany, to make the ordinary citizens aviation-conscious. Flying centres, Gliding Associations and Parachute Clubs have been subsidized and started and every encouragement has been given by the State to train more and more people for flying. No such activity, however, has been manifest in India. "The Aeronautical Training Centre of India" is an expensive institution whose benefit only those with very rich parents can afford. Even the ordinary training in Flying Clubs is out of reach of an average citizen. Air travel, of course, is at the present rates a luxury even for the rich. Aviation in India, thus, is only for the aristocracy and the plutocrats, the big capitalists and highly-paid bureaucrats—all of whom belong to a class which, with brilliant exceptions, is notoriously lacking in enterprise and the spirit of adventure. Why, then, complain if it is not making as great a headway as in other countries? Even those middle-class young men, who spent fortunes on acquiring first class aeronautical training, have not received adequate encouragement from the State or the Air concerns operating in India which continue to employ Europeans even though qualified Indians are available. One of the schedules in the report shows that of the total personnel employed by the Indian Trans-Continental Airways which runs the biggest service in India, 75 are Europeans and 120 Indians. On an analysis, however, it is revealed that all the 75 Europeans are in the superior grades as against 35 Indians, the remaining 85 holding some menial posts! This is both characteristic and significant!

The report says nothing about the manufacture of aeroplanes and aeroplane parts in India even as a future possibility. That even after so many years the Government have under consideration no scheme of starting manufacture of aeroplanes in India is not surprising; for the Government of India's apathy towards India's economic interests is well-known. According to a note issued by the Civil Aviation Directorate (published on our Aviation page) even the suggestion that Indian timber be used in construction of aeroplanes for India has been turned down. Over 8 lakhs worth of aircraft and aircraft material is imported every year, most of the contracts going to British firms, of course, and with the extension of air services this amount would doubtless increase still further. A truly National Government, with the interest of the people at heart, would have utilized this opportunity to build up a huge new industry capable of giving employment to thousands. The failure of the Simla authorities in this respect is but one manifestation of their Civil Aviation policy.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

A Spectator's View Of "Abu Hasan"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I, as a spectator who saw and enjoyed "Abu Hasan" more than once offer the following few random jottings for the particular attention of Syt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. Maybe I am able to suggest to him some means of improving the future presentation of his most entertaining musical comedy.

(1) The artistes' make-up requires a more liberal use of gum. Crepe hair beards and moustaches have a nasty habit of coming off at the most inopportune moments. But it was really heroic of Harindranath (on opening night) to go through one of the most important situations of the play, minus one moustache! (Comrade Chandy too had better beware of his ideological beard!)

(2) Isn't there too much green round (not in, of course!) the lady artistes' eyes?

(3) Couldn't Syt. Harin get another Harounal Raschid? This one "murdered ass" with his acting, intonation and "lafter."

(4) When is monsieur Indradeva returning to Paris? We want to give him a grand send-off.

(5) If only "Abu Hasan" has been more ironical and shouted less in the final scene, the whole thing would have been simply perfect.—Yours, etc.,

"TAMASHAL"

Questions For Mr. Shroff

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will Mr. Shroff answer the following queries?:—

(1) Did Mr Shroff carry on an agitation against the management of the Imperial Bank of India about five years ago and did he subsequently give up this agitation, and if so, for what reasons?

(2) Did Mr. Shroff, inspite of his being the Vice-Chairman of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, sell the forfeited Tata Power Shares at the instance of the Company and bring down the prices in the Market?

(3) Did Mr. Shroff, inspite of his being an active member of the Bombay Shareholders Association which has denounced the Managing Agency System prevailing in India, join the Board of Directorate of the Tata Power Company, which is managed by Managing Agents?

(4) Was Mr. Shroff, though claiming himself to be a protector of shareholders and investing public, justified as a Director of the Tata Power Company in issuing weekly reports of his firm of Messrs. Batliwalla and Karani in which he recommended liquidation of the Tata Powers and purchase of Tata Hydros? And was not such an action on his part in conflict with his duty as a Director of the said Company?

Will Mr. Shroff answer the above queries and explain his inconsistencies? Perhaps, he will explain them away by quoting Emerson, "Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."—Yours, etc.

READER.

Dawood Fazal Educational Trust

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will please publish the following public appeal to the trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazulbhoy Trust with a request to them to publish their answers on the following points.

1. Whether it is true that some relations of the trustees have been employed in the trust at high salary?

2. If the above is true, the question arises as to whether there is any chance for outsiders

(Continued On Page 10).

OUR LONDON LETTER

A Blow To French "System Of Alliances"

German Attempt To Woo Britain

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Since writing to you on Saturday last there has not been any improvement in the international situation. Perhaps by the fall of M. Titulescu, who has now been deprived of the post of Foreign Secretary in Rumania, moves on the political chess-board by Russia, France and Rumania in the next few weeks will add to the further complication of international relations. The exclusion of M. Titulescu from the Rumanian Cabinet, after holding office almost continuously for 20 years is the subject of widespread comment throughout Europe. The Rumanian Premier, M. Tatarescu, is apparently well aware that M. Titulescu, will, despite his exclusion from the Cabinet and his temporary illness, very soon appear in the political arena and open a campaign against the Premier and his Fascist supporters. In preparation for this the new Rumanian Government is attempting to discredit the former Foreign Secretary. It has also decided that all armed organisations, whether of the Right or the Left, will be dissolved. Any such measure, however, would be directed against the present Guard of the National Peasant Party established to defend its leaders and M. Titulescu against open threats of assasination made by the Iron Guard, the Fascist League which murdered M. Ducca, the Prime Minister, in 1933.

Fall Of Titulescu

The fall of M. Titulescu is hailed in Germany as a blow to French influence and the French "system of alliances". It is also regarded as a set-back to Russia. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" which can claim to speak on behalf of the German Foreign Office, has declared that "for years now Titulescu has been the corner stone in the French system of alliances, protagonist of French-Rumanian friendship, even the leading spirit in the foreign policy of the Little Entente. He has been a League of Nations politicians, acquainted with all the repressive paragraphs of the Treaty of Versailles. Everything that happens nowadays in Europe is a result of the vital French decision to bring Communist Russia into Europe. In France the question is now asked whether this decision has not defeated its own ends. It will be difficult for Europe to free herself from the Moscow entanglement into which France has led her. Moscow must be pushed out of European affairs. The developments in Rumania show how a start can be made in this direction".

Titulescu, who is in Paris owing to indisposition, has no doubt that his removal from the Cabinet is the result of a secret conclave between the Fascists of his country and those of Germany. Naturally, no one expects him to take it lying down. Though there is no immediate probability of an internal conflict in the country, if permitted to carry on propaganda against the new Government, Titulescu, who is likely to receive assistance from Russia, France and the countries of the Little Entente, may dislodge the present Fascist dictatorship in his country. His removal has caused great disappointment in Government circles in Moscow.. To them it is a most important international event. As "Izvestia" points out Titulescu understood that Rumania needed the League's help and real friends to defend her national existence. He also understood that Rumania could not expect any help from Germany, but had every reason to regard her as a danger. If the present rulers of Rumania consider it possible to suppress Titulescu, there is no doubt that they are embarking on dangerous adventures.

Fissures In Little Entente

Moscow has caused to be grateful to Titulescu for the part played in developing good relations between Soviet Russia and Rumania. Soviet Russia, therefore, takes the view that Rumania would be committing political suicide by means of a permanent orientation towards Germany. However though the omission of Titulescu from the Rumanian Cabinet has caused repercussions in different capitals among diplomats associated with his foreign policy in London no such effect has been felt. It is, of course, admitted that the enemies of the Little Entente rejoice in the fall of its chief engineer. But doubt is also expresed whether Rumania can altogether desert the other two countries of the Little Entente—namely, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. The fact is all these three countries have a common interest in opposing the revision of the peace treaties, on which their countries were built up at the expense of Austria and Hungary. There are some optimists who take the view that when the representatives of the three countries meet on September 12 at Bratislava (in Czechoslovakia) a situation will arise necessitating the return of Titulescu in the Rumanian Cabinet. But we must not overlook another side of the question. There are fissures in the Little Entente, Ju-

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EDEN AND ABYSSINIA

A Government exists in Western Ethiopia with its capital at Gore. It is a constitutional successor to the Abyssinian Government which the League of Nations betrayed but never refused to recognise. Yet this Government is being deliberately ignored by—of all persons—Mr. Anthony Eden and the British Government. In fact almost open antagonism is being practised towards it in preference to the aggressor whose sovereignty, Mr. Eden, bravely declared, he would never, never, never recognise. We published yesterday a statement from the British Abyssinian Association protesting against the British Government's attitude. It is a revealing document. Three things become clear from it. Mr. Eden and his colleagues having made up their minds to betray Abyssinia to Italy persist in claiming wrongly that there is no Ethiopian Government functioning in any part of that country. They would not allow foreigners to proceed to Gore through Egypt and Sudan to investigate conditions and to advise and assist the Ethiopian administration in its very difficult task. Finally they would not grant permits even to Ethiopian officials in London who have been ordered by the Emperor to go to Gore and strengthen the Government. What a fall for the high and mighty wild man of peace and international decency! And what unpardonable desertion of an innocent and weak country!

"ANOMALOUS POSITION"!

The Negus has decided to send a delegation to Geneva for the meeting of the League Assembly. This has caused a flutter in League circles which would be intensely amusing, if it were not deeply tragic. The brave Powers of the League of Nations who had somehow summoned enough courage to proclaim their solidarity with the Ethiopian Government against Italy and then scuttled away before the aggressor now do not know what to do. Or rather they do not know how to justify their betrayal of Abyssinia. They dare not, of course, defy Italy. They dare not, also, throw overboard all decency and recognise Italy—not yet. So the easiest course is to ignore the weak. They would, therefore, try to exclude the Ethiopian delegation on the ground that no Ethiopian Government exists. Reuter calls the position that has arisen as "anomalous". Is it anomalous or cowardly?

CONGRESS SHALL TRIUMPH.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have said at a meeting of the Allahabad District Congress Committee that the Congress was bound to win every seat it contested. We share his enthusiasm for the Congress, but it is, of course, understood that the best available Congressmen should be chosen for every seat to be contested and active propaganda should be carried on even from now. Above all, as Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande said at an election meeting at Poona, there should be perfect unity among Congressmen themselves. This should be specially remembered by the people of Maharashtra in view of the unworthy attempts made by some Congressmen of the Democratic Swaraj Party to discredit the Congress.

PRISON REFORM.

The many questions asked in the Legislative Assembly during the last few days on the treatment of prisoners, particularly of those in the Andamans, are indicative of the dissatisfaction of the public with the entire system of jail administration in this country. But Government seem very complacent in the matter. The Home Member light-heartedly turned down the suggestion of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena to convene a conference of party-leaders, like the one called by Government in 1930, to consider the question of the treatment of prisoners. Many Jail Inspectors themselves have made suggestions for prison reform, in response to the wide public demand for it. A conference of officials and non-officials to consider the whole question would have helped Government and the public alike.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

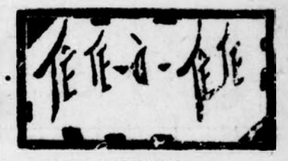
In this connection we would particularly commend to Government the book entitled "Prison Reform In India," by Lt.-Col. P.K. Tarapore, I.M.S., recently published by the Oxford University Press (Pages 182; Price Rs. 5). The author, who was for several years Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma, introduced many reforms in the jails there and wishes to extend them to British India. His main recommendations, broadly stated, are: (1) A more enlightened and humane method of dealing with offenders of all ages. (2) The institution of alternatives to imprisonment, particularly the probation system, preventive detention, revision of long sentences. (3) Special treatment of young offenders. (4) After-care of released prisoners. (5) Efficient training of the jail staff. The book abounds in constructive suggestions of a thoroughly practicable character and they are rendered particularly impressive by the spirit of humanity and enthusiasm for reform that inspire them. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who writes an appreciative foreword to the book, rightly destribes it as "a challenge both to official and non-official complacency."

BUNGLING.

Dr. Vad's adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council was defeated owing to a misunderstanding of the issues involved. The motion was meant to protest against the injustice done to numerous graduates of the Bombay University by the needlessly restricted and illiberally interpreted franchise rules, as a result of which the number of voters in the University constituency decreased from 9,000 in 1929 to less than 5,000 in 1936, whereas the admitted intention was to increase the number. Clearly there has been bungling in the matter and the Government cannot escape responsibility for their failure to safeguard the interests of the thousands of voters concerned. It was wrong to vote against the motion merely because it was too late to rectify the blunder.

AMBERNATH STRIKE

The Ambernath strike, which went on peacefully for about two months, suddenly took a grave turn on Tuesday with the needless attempt of the police to prevent a party of women workers from interviewing the manager of the factory. It is reported that in the scuffle that followed between the police and the workers several women, old men and children were injured. Arbitrary orders were issued some days ago prohibiting meeting of strikers and otherwise interfering with the exercise by the strikers and their leaders of their legitimate rights. One-sided methods like these, even if technically lawful, are ill calculated to promote a settlement. What is the policy of the Government in regard to this strike? We ask for information. Have they any well-conceived policy to secure a satisfactory settlement or have they given complete freedom to local officialdom to bungle the situation?



WITHOUT COMMENT—

GIBRALTAR, September 16.

The Police announce that they will decline to renew permits for foreigners unless there is good reason to justify their remaining in Gibraltar. They further intend to prosecute anyone harbouring aliens without permits.

The announcement has alarmed hundreds of the Communists, Syndicalists and others unable to return to Lalinea, where the anti-Government forces are in control. —Reuter

* * * *

Sir Srinivasa Sarma, says an Assembly report, put a question which referred to "the mysterious interviews with the Madras Governor."

We sympathise with Sir Srinivas' anxiety. One must protect one's vested interests—whether in privilege or property—even against imaginary invaders.

* * * *

"Mody and Cowasji In Opposite Lobbies", says a news head line.

The ayes and the noes both had it then.

* * * *

"Mr. Aney's exit leaves the (Democratic Swaraj) party free to pursue its own programme without troubling to consider how it will react on Congress prestige and other extraneous consideration."

—Anglo India.

Doctor Moonje should congratulate himself—with due gratitude and assurance to Anglo-India.

But do we congratulate Comrade Jamnadas Mehta too?

* * * *

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS"

—Caption to a leader in the Liberal "Leader"

Our agreeable surprise was, however, agreeably dissipated by the words of the article which is a telling criticism of the Agriculturist Party.

* * * *

Another editorial caption in our contemporary is "Escapology", an escapologist being "a person who looks the facts of life in the back of the neck or by sheer force of imagination conjures them out of existence or runs away from them."

Sorry to disappoint you. The article is not a confession. Only another denunciation of Congressmen.

* * * *

"That the lot of the Arab peasant in Palestine had been bittered by Jewish immigration was the view expressed by Mr. Ahmad Safadi, who recently arrived in Bombay from Palestine."

—"Times of India" news summary.

"Bittered" is the word, thanks Brother. But don't shoot the poor Printer. Even the devil sometimes blunders out the truth.

* * * *

The word intended, of course, is "bettered." And while Mr. Ahmad Safadi should be duly grateful for the hospitality extended by our contemporary, we are bound to confess that we can't welcome this gentleman, as a sensational novelty. Why, for one Arab "Safadi" we—and also our Anglo-Indian confrere—can name ten Indian "Safadis" who will feel honoured to go to Jerusalem and say exactly similar things about India, Indians and British "immigration".

Mr. Ahmad Safadi has come to the wrong people. They know much more about the philosophy of betterment than Mr. Ahmad Safadi has yet begun to dream of telling them.

* * * *

BRITAIN'S DIET

—Headline.

The Empire, of course.

* * * *

"Elmer—Elmer, do you love me?
"I'll say".
'Do you think I'm beautiful?'
'You bet'.
'Are my eyes like stars?'
'Yes'.
'And my mouth like a rosebud?'
'You've said it'.
'And my figure the loveliest you've ever seen?'
'Uh-huh'.
'Oh, Elmer, you do say the nicest things. Tell me some more.'

NO GAMBLING ON E. I. C. A. RING

Sir Purshottamdas Refutes Millowners' Allegations

ASSOCIATION STANDS FOR UNITARY CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, in the course of his reply to the President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Chairman, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, writes:—

Your joint letter No. 3698/122 of the 8th instant has received the attention of my Board.

My Board have considered the criticisms which you have advanced in the spirit in which they were made. But they frankly regret that your criticisms are accompanied by not a single suggestion pointing out the manner in which the improvements you desire can be accomplished although in your letter to Government you state you have given a very close consideration to the whole question.

BOARD TAKES EXCEPTION.

You ask my Board to be frank and sincere in considering your criticisms. My Board take the strongest possible exception to the suggestion that while you regard the persons whom you represent as genuine traders you classify a very large portion of the brokers' panel as not really brokers but mere speculators. That suggestion together with certain of the criticisms you make clearly show that the persons from whom your information is derived are not really in close touch either with the market or with the working of the Association.

SINGLE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY

At the same time my Board are glad that you agree with the principle of unitary control—a principle which, as you should be aware, was clearly enunciated unanimously in the Report of the Wiles Committee in 1930 and which unfortunately has not yet received legislative sanction. My Board are of the opinion that certain aspects of the dissatisfaction which you mention can only be eliminated by the setting up of a single controlling authority and that such step must necessarily be the foundation of the remedy. They cannot therefore agree with your committees that unitary control, unless preceded by alterations in the constitution and to the By-laws of my Association, will serve no useful purpose. It is further a matter for regret that while you agree to the principle enunciated in Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik's Bill, you took no steps to express the dissatisfaction you now feel until that Bill was about to come up for consideration in the Council, although it must have been known to you for more than half a year.

My Board find it rather difficult to comment on the very general criticisms you make especially as they are not accompanied by any concrete suggestion for removal of your dissatisfaction. My Board therefore deal with the points you raise in as adequate a manner as they can in the circumstances.

UNFOUNDED SUGGESTION

Your first criticism is that the constitution of the Association requires amendment so that all sections of the trade are duly safeguarded. My Board do not for a moment admit that the Board as constituted has not acted in the interests of the whole trade and are constrained to suggest that what your committees' real wish is that the interests of the persons whom they represent and who are members of this Association should receive preferential treatment. My Board feel that after the close and dispassionate examination which you have given to the situation you should have been in a position to instance in what way the interests of any particular section of the trade have not been safeguarded under the present constitution. Your argument appears to be that since the brokers panel can command a clear majority at a general meeting no amendment of the by-laws is possible without their approval. The suggestion you clearly make is that the brokers with this majority have, in dealing with proposed amendments, looked to their own interests only and not to the interests of the trade as a whole. So far as my Board's records are concerned this suggestion is completely without foundation, and they will be interested to know of any instance you can quote to this effect. You will remember that the amalgamation of the panels which existed when the Wiles Committee reported was the result of the unanimous decision of that Committee and that the present constitution represents the minority view. Although that view was not theirs, the broker members have worked the constitution fairly and wholeheartedly despite the fact that they regarded and still regard their interests as under-represented.

MILLOWNERS INDIFFERENT

On the other hand my Board complain that the Millowners who are eligible for the buyers' panel do not take that interest in running the trade which should be expected from them. The buyers panel consists of 49 buyers and not 54 as you state but even out of this number there are only 30 mills on this panel. Of these 24 are in the Island of Bombay, the remaining 6 being up-country mills and this even although there are in the neighbourhood of 100 mills in Bombay. Out of the remaining 19 buyers who are exporters only 7 or 8 are members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. In passing you apparently overlook the fact that the Sellers panel consists of 94 members. My Board are forced to the conclusion either that the majority of mills are apathetic to their interests or, more probably, that they feel their interests are sufficiently safeguarded.

ALMOST A LIBEL.

I have already referred to your unfounded suggestion that a very large portion of the brokers panel are not really brokers in the accepted sense of the word. Speculation there must be in forward contracts in every commodity for no man in the trade (either buyer, seller or broker) can be right in his view of the market all the time, but if what you refer to is that a large majority of brokers use the Association's Trading Ring for gambling in futures then, I have no hesitation in saying that your statement is a gross exaggeration verging almost on a libel.

QUESTION OF HEDGE-CONTRACTS

The second criticism you raise is that the hedge contracts in force do not afford the trade adequate hedge facilities or any reasonable safeguards.

Your representatives on my Board to whom you look for information must be well aware that the question of hedge contracts has greatly exercised the minds of all interested in the cotton trade in Bombay for a considerable number of years and that nothing approaching unanimity as to the basis of the hedge contract is yet evident in the trade itself. The matter of the revision of the existing hedge contracts has been before the Board for some considerable time. The views of the trade are divergent, and my Board in discussing any change in the present system are influenced by considerations of far-reaching effect. My Board consider however that there can obviously be no reason for delaying unitary control, because certain sections of the trade desire for instance the widening of the hedge contract. That is a matter which must be dealt with by all interests in the trade and one very strong criticism against the widening of the contract is that such is not in the interests of the growers. It would however be out of place in this letter to enter into any detailed discussion on such a large and far-reaching topic.

FAILURE OF ARBITRATION SYSTEM

Your third criticism is that the arbitration system has failed to function properly inspite of continuous complaints from the trade and that both survey and appeal systems require drastic overhauling.

You ought to have been aware and your members who advised you should have informed you that the Board some time ago drew up by-laws introducing a complete system of blind surveys. Certain alterations have been necessitated in the original scheme, but a further scheme of blind surveys has been unanimously passed by the Board and amendments to the By-laws are at present being drafted by the Association's Solicitors.

Your fourth criticism is that the spot rates fixed are often unsatisfactory owing to the fact that some of the members of the Spot Rates Committee are not in touch with the ready market. This is rather a sweeping statement and it will be interesting to know instances which you can quote. The By-laws make abundant provision for the correction of errors in rates fixed, and the Board in appointing persons to the Rates Committee appoint only persons who are intimately in touch with the trade. My Board desire to point out that here again they do not find any co-operation from the buyers (mill's section) panel.

Your fifth criticism is that holidays and trading hours are not adequately regulated. This is one of the strongest arguments which could possibly be advanced for unitary control, for without such control it is impossible to regulate the trading hours and holidays. If my Board attempted to regulate these hours to any great extent, they feel that this would immediately lead the way to the opening of new Dhara markets and would have exactly the reverse effect to that which you suggest.

Your last point is that control of the Trading Ring is unsatisfactory and that rules relating to it need drastic revision. My Board are unaware that the control is unsatisfactory. My Board itself are in ultimate control and if you have any specific complaints to bring to the attention of my Board they will of course be fully considered. We should also be obliged by your pointing out in what direction the drastic revision should be made.

NO CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS.

As I have said before it is a matter of regret to my Board that you have not put up any concrete instances nor made any concrete suggestions. My Board heartily support the principle of unitary control which you also support, and if by a frank discussion on your complaints, which for this purpose must be instanced, and a frank discussion of your suggestions specifying the nature thereof, we can jointly pave the way to unitary control then nothing will give my Board greater satisfaction.

Sircar's Threat In Assembly

(Continued from page 1).

bringing to the notice of the cotton spinners the use to which Indian cotton could be put.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

Sir Muhamed Yakub wished to move an adjournment motion to protest against the frivolous nature of the adjournment motions given notice of by the Opposition, wasting the time of the House and lowering its dignity.

The President disallowed the motion and said that the remedy lay in the member moving an amendment to the standing orders and rules of the House.

Mr. Azharili's adjournment motion to discuss the U. P. Government's oversight in allowing an order to be passed in Lucknow under Section 144 Cr. P. C. imposing general restrictions on the movement of the public was disallowed as it was found that the said order had expired on September 11.

COMPANY BILL

The discussion of the Company Law Amending Bill was then resumed.

The question of proportional representation as a method of election on Boards of Directors of companies was debated at length. Divergent opinions were expressed. Mr. Joshi strongly favoured it, as otherwise the minority of shareholders would be deprived of the opportunity of knowing the affairs of the company and commercial life of the country would pass into the hands of a few wealthy people.

Mr. James referred to practical difficulties in accepting the proposal which was not demanded by the people and was not sponsored even by the Bombay Shareholders Association. If the proposal was accepted as regards the company management, it would destroy effectively the Managing Agency System. Moreover, it would place obstacles in the way of election of specialists on the Board and in the way of amalgamations and reorganisations of companies taking place.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE.

Mr. Asaf Ali asserted that there was no political motive behind the proposal which was intended to secure representation of all interests.

Mr. A. C. Dutt differed and said that the proportional representation method of election was practically unknown and if adopted would make matters difficult especially in small companies. No business could be conducted in an atmosphere of suspicion and bickering between the two fighting groups in the Board of directors.

Mr. Nauman (Bihar Muslim) favoured proportional representation and mentioned that it was already in existence in the election to the Local Board of the Reserve Bank.

BRAKE TO EFFICIENCY.

Seth Bagchand Sone opposing the amendments said that he did not understand the term "minorities" in business, nor would shareholders understand the systems of election propounded in the amendments. They would only cause confusion and would be a brake to efficient running of business.

Dr. Ziauddin advocated the principle of one vote for one share and not one vote for one man, irrespective of their shareholdings. He sympathised with the object of the mover, but wanted that the interests of small investors should be fully safeguarded. This could not be done by the systems mentioned in the amendments.—

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant speaking at great length emphasised the need for proportional representation in administrative and executive bodies as the best method of ensuring the return of efficient men. In the case of democratic bodies, this method was not suitable nor desirable because democracy meant party system of Government and no stable ministry would be possible with persons elected on the basis of proportional representation. But in the case of administrative bodies the situation was different. Take the case of the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of the Assembly. They both were elected on the principle of proportional representation and experience had justified it. In business concerns, in which the managing agents were practically all in all and directors were merely their own nominees, it was essential to introduce a check on their vagaries by giving all sections of shareholders a voice in the management.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir described the several previous speeches as being based on theory and not on practice. He begged the Assembly to be strictly practical. If proportional representation was introduced statutorily, it would jeopardise the industrial movement in India.

"WILL WORK HAVOC."

Mr. Aney said that though he had great respect for Mr. Pant who made speeches after thorough study, he could not agree to his amendment. Mr. Pant gave away the whole case by stating that it was not a case of majority or minority or differing interests. The amendment would work havoc by enabling rival company to introduce into a directorate hostile element. He asked the House to consider seriously Sir Cowasji's warning that the proposal would retard industrial growth in India.

Sir N. N. Sircar in a humorous speech which caused frequent laughter said that Mr. Satyamurti's amendment was really harmless, as it did not prevent a company changing its articles.

TECHNICAL MISTAKE.

Mr. Satyamurti interrupting admitted that he had made a technical mistake.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that Mr. Pant was more thorough going, but asked what happened at the Lucknow Congress where the Subjects Committee, despite Pandit Jawaharlal's advice to the contrary, rejected proposal for proportional representation.

Mr. Jinnah: What about Mr. Satyamurti?

Sir N. N. Sircar:—He cast a silent vote against proportional representation. (Laughter).

Mr. Pant explained that the open session of the Congress reversed the decision of the Subjects Committee and retained the system of proportional representation.

IDEAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS!

Sir N. N. Sircar continuing said he had worked out the previous night the ideal Board of Directors under Mr. Pant's System. It would consist of Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. M. C. Rajah for the Depressed Classes, Mr. Bajoria on behalf of the Sanatanists, Mr. Joshi, Labourite and Sir H. P. Mody who believed in always making money. Supposing Sir H. P. Mody suggested an additional mill, Mr. Satyamurti would protest against the purchase of foreign machinery. Mr. Joshi would insist on 20 hour-week and compensating the labourer who left without notice. (Laughter). Sir N. N. Sircar maintained that the destrability of continuity policy and quick operation in the market necessitated the board having the sole desire to produce dividends. The question of minority and majority interest was a complete misfit so far as company law was concerned.

Pt. Pant had argued that the presence of managing agents made a difference. Sir N. N. Sircar said that among the number of big, medium and small companies, only 32 per cent. were run by managing agents. The speaker had no open mind on the subject, because he had carefully considered the matter already. He ended with a warning:—"Rather than be party to a bill which will involve ruining business by this system of directors, I would have no improvement in company law at all." (Applause).

The amendments of Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Pant were rejected without division.

Mr. Bajoria was absent and his amendment too fell through.

PERCENTAGE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Khare next moved an amendment regarding percentage of directors to be elected by managing agents and shareholders respectively. After lengthy discussion wherein Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. Jinnah expressed their views in favour of the, provision in the original bill as against the Select Committee's amendment Mr. Desai proposed that the amendment be drafted in the following terms:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles of Company, other than private company, not less than two-thirds of whole number of directors shall be persons whose period of office is liable to determination at any time by the retirement of directors in rotation provided that in cases where director or directors are to be nominated by public authority or debenture holders, two-thirds may be reduced to that extent."

POSTPONED TILL TO-DAY.

Sir N. N. Sircar said the amendment was not acceptable to Government, but as Mr. Jinnah suggested that the draft be considered carefully, the matter was postponed till to-morrow.

The President gave his ruling on yesterday's adjournment motion of Mr. Satyamurti as to who should take action against a Government member expressing views against the accepted policy of the Government. The president said that Sir James Grigg had already explained that he accepted the Government policy of discriminating protection in answer to a question on 4th September. No one had moved adjournment on that answer. As regards Sir N. N. Sircar's answer of yesterday, even if the matter could be said to be of definite importance, there was no urgency. Mr. Satyamurti could table a resolution on the subject. He therefore ruled out the motion.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Shareholders' Right Of Vote

SIMLA, September. 17.

With reference to yesterday's Assembly vote in favour of Mr. Paliwal's amendment, it may be explained that a shareholder will get the right of vote from the date on which his name is entered on the register of shareholders. Thus this does not do away with the right of the Directors to refuse to register or transfer a share. The amendment nullifies the provisions in the Articles of Associations of Companies which lay down certain time-limit after the registration of a share transfer, before a shareholder gets the right of vote at a meeting of the company.—A.P.

BOMBSHELL FOR LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Decision Of Negus To Send Delegate May Create Anomalous Position

GENEVA, Sept 16

An anomalous position is likely to arise in the League Assembly on Monday owing to the fact that the Negus had decided to send a delegate.

It is generally believed that the Credentials Committee will refuse recognition of Ethiopian delegates, and the status of the Negus will almost certainly, be questioned and the existence of any form of independent Government in Ethiopia is considered to be a matter of speculation.

It is expected that the Italian claim to represent Ethiopia will be ignored.

The position of the Argentine Foreign Secretary M. Lamas, who is likely to be elected President of the Assembly, may prove difficult, as he has always championed non-recognition of the fruits of aggression.—Reuter.

New British Minister For Iran

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. Horace James Seymour, new Minister to Teheran, and Mr. Ernest Gye new Minister to Caracas, kissed hands upon their respective appointments at an audience with King yesterday.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS SUPPORT CONGRESS MOTION

But Adjournment Falls Through

WHY APPOINT NEW DIRECTORS FOR KARNATAK CENTRAL CO-OP. BANK?

POONA: September 17.

In the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, Mr. R. B. Soman, Congress Member, moved adjournment of the House to discuss the Government's action in appointing a new Board for the Karnatak Co-operative Central Bank, Dharwar. Only 15 members, including Mr. T. S. Kennedy (European Group), supported the motion, which, therefore, fell through.

The House later on rejected by 44 to 16 votes, Mr. Bakhale's motion seeking to modify Government's powers over Co-operative Societies.

The discussion of Rao Saheb Kulkarni's motion on a similar subject was still in progress when the House adjourned.—A. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 17.

When the Bombay Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon with Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola in the chair, Mr. R. G. Soman (Congress, Satara) begged leave of the House to move for adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the issue of notification by the Bombay Government dated September 8 removing the members of the Committee of Management of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank Limited, of Dharwar and appointing a new committee under the recently promulgated Rule No. 48 of the Bombay Co-operative Society's rules when the said rule was sought to be discussed in the form of statutory motions by notice given by Hon. Members of the House long before the issue of such notification.

KAMBLI OPPOSES

Dewan Bahadur Kambli opposing the motion on behalf of the Government said that Government had reluctantly to use power under Rule in the said case. Directors whose elections had taken place on September 15 last were, by virtue of their life being for one year, to have terminated their term of office by the midnight of September 14. They had been doing nothing since April last and they did not take any steps for the election of new members before the end of August. The Government were therefore forced to remove them all.

Leave for moving the resolution was refused as only 15 members supported it. The European Group led by Mr. Kennedy had supported the motion.

BAKHALE'S BILL.

Discussion was then resumed on Mr. Bakhale's last week's motion seeking the deletion Rule No. 48 of Co-operative Societies which empowers Government to remove all members on the committee of the Society and appoint new members instead.

Rao Bahadur Bole opposed the motion. Mr. T. S. Kennedy of the European group opposing the motion stated that his group supported Mr. Soman's adjournment motion as they opined that the Council should have the opportunity to discuss such matters.

Mr. Gangoli justified the existence of the rule in the present form on the ground that a like provision had proved useful in the case of district local boards and municipalities. Mr. Soman contested that the language of rule was itself objectionable. Power to appoint outsiders to managing boards was unfair. Section 67 of the Co-operative Societies Act, continued the speaker gave such power but that section made incumbent on Government giving previous hearing to the society concerned.

Concluding Mr. Soman said that Government had given go-bye to the policy of non-intervention in the Society's administration promised at the time of passing the main act. Revenue Secretary, Mr. Kothawala in his maiden speech told the House that when the rule under discussion was circulated, 150 societies had supported it while only 16 had opined against it. Mr. Morey said it was not good that Government should have abrogated such wide powers under the ordinary rule making power.

Mr. Bakhale winding up the debate referred to the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada's speech as "fumbling."

On Rao Bahadur Angadis raising objection the President suggested and Mr. Bakhale Accordingly withdrew the remark.

KAMBLI'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Education Minister defended the Government case. Turning to Mr. Bakhale's contention that with the Congress Ministry in future, the personnel of all committees would be changed by the use of this rule, Dewan Bahadur Kambli remarked that Mr. Bakhale had got "Congress-Phoebia" and proceed" or rotten eggs at the Poona Liberal's meeting have set confusion in his brain."

The motion was lost by a majority, no division being challenged.

Mr. Bakhale next moved a motion seeking to amend the same Rule 48 providing 'inter alia' that the power to remove members be vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who will, prior to issuing such an order, obtain the consent of the Board containing of himself the President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and give opportunity to the Committee to show cause why such order should not be made.

Mr. Syed Munawar Mr. Gokhale and Mr Bhailal Patel supported the motion while Rao Bahadur Angadi opposed it.

MR. BAKHALE BITS BACK

Mr. Bakhale when winding up the debate on this motion referred to Minister Kambli's previous speech and said 'that he was suffering neither from Congress-Phobia nor Kambli-Phobia.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli: "I am glad to hear it."

On Dewan Bahadur Kambli's opposing the motion was defeated 16 for and 44 votes against. Rao Saheb Kulkarni then moved several motions for amendment in portion (1) (B) of the same motion but on Government opposition all of them were rejected without much discussion.

The House next adjourned till to-morrow.

SPAIN AND REARMAMENT

Will Figure In Labour Executive Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The National Executive of the Labour Party is meeting in London to-morrow to consider the international situation, when rearmament is likely to be among the questions to be discussed in addition eo the Spanish question, with a view to drafting a statement of policy and resolution for the annual conference at Edinburgh on October 10.

It is envisaged in some quarters that there may be a reversal of policy as regards the Government's rearmament programme, but this is still a matter for discussion and decision, as some difference of opinion among the Labourites is believed to exist.—Reuter.

REBELS REPULSE GOVT. ATTACK ON OVIEDO

BURGOS, Sept. 1.

Insurgent column fighting at point of bayonet advanced fifteen miles in fifteen days to relief of Oviedo. It is now ten miles from the City.

The besieged insurgents repulsed the new Government attack on Oviedo.—Reuter.

INDEMNITY OF 300,000 FRANCS.

The French Consul at Tetuan has demanded an indemnity of 300,000 francs (not three million as mentioned in yesterday's message) from the insurgent authorities.—Reuter.

ANARCHISTS ASSUME POWER

HENDAYE, Sept. 17.

A tense situation prevails at Santander where anarchists have assumed power, according to a message received here.

It is reported that anarchists are running the police and dispensing justice.

A Socialist deputy has been arrested, while another has fled.

Clashes wherein shots are being exchanged are occurring nightly between anarchists and members of the Popular Front.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE DOESN'T WANT REFUGEES

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.

Forty-eight armoured cars and 60 police and armed marines are concentrated here to prevent 250 Spanish refugees from disembarking from the steamer, "General Osorio", which arrived here after Uruguay and Brazil both have refused disembarkation of her passengers.

The Argentine Government announces that they will only accept those refugees who have not committed any crimes in Spain and not participated in Communist activities.—Reuter.

French Ship Sinks In Sight Of Shore

"Pourquoi Pas" Grounds On Rock With Crew Of 40

Only One Survivor Lives To Tell Tale Of Terrible Disaster To Polar Expedition

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.

Doctor Charcot, leader of the French Polar expedition in the ship "Pourquoi Pas", and the crew, except one man, have been drowned when the vessel sank in a storm off the coast of Iceland, according to an official message from Greenland.

Thirty bodies are reported to have drifted ashore.

—Reuter.

GRAPHIC STORY

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 17

A gunboat from Iceland that arrived near the wreck of the Pourquoi Pas reports that had master are showing above the waves, but there is no sign of survivors.

A graphic story of the disaster was told by Eugene Gouidec a member of the crew and solitary survivor, who swam through surf and was dragged from the sea. He states that the vessel was compelled to return from Cape Reykjanes and seek shelter at Reykjavik.

The vessel ran aground early in the morning and sprang a leak and her engines stopped. Terrific seas broke over the ship preventing launching of the lifeboats. The crew put on lifebelts but the vessel was continually submerged by huge waves and the crew, one by one, were washed overboard.

The French Consulate states that the crew numbered about 40. The vessel grounded on a rock only about a hundred yards from the shore owing to heavy seas. The villagers had to watch helpless, while the men drowned.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

An error in navigation is believed here to be the cause of the disaster. It is thought that the officer navigating her made a wrong identification of one of the two light houses guarding the Fjord, near which the boat was wrecked.

"We lost our way in the storm while seeking shelter at Reykjavik", states Mr. Eugene Gouidec, the sole survivor on board the "Poirquoipas" were Doctor Charcot, the famous French explorer, seven French scientists and a crew of twenty-six.—Reuter.

Swadeshi Museum And Market For Bombay

Corporation Proposal Goes To Law, Revenue And General Purposes Committee

In spite of the opposition of some councillors, the Municipal Corporation on Thursday passed two resolutions, one to give immediate grant of Rs. 700 to the Welfare Centre at Tardeo and another for a Museum and a Market for the display and sale of Swadeshi articles.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved:

That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the Welfare Centre activities conducted at the Tardeo Flat Chawls and he be requested to consider the requirements of the conductors of the Centre for an immediate grant of Rs. 700 for meeting the present needs in connection with the dispensary and the sewing class, and also for increasing the annual grant to Rs. 1,500, and to bring a proposal for the same before the Standing Committee for inclusion in the next year's Budget.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner asked Sir Jehangir to show him the source from which he could give this immediate grant. The Fines Fund from which grants were given to the Welfare Centres was fully earmarked for the year. As far as this particular Welfare Centre was concerned all the necessities were supplied by the Municipality. A few months ago a request was made for providing lights which too was granted. Now there was a demand for the installation of a telephone which he considered a luxury and could ill afford from the Municipal funds.

A CASE FOR PHILANTHROPY

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the resolution and suggested it was the work of some philanthropist to support the Welfare Centre and not for the Municipality. They cut down the grants of the Schools Committee for want of funds and he failed to see how they were going to give this additional grant immediately.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the proper time to consider this matter was when they considered the budget for the next year. They were in the middle of the year and it was not possible to make further grant.

Dr. J. N. Choksy supported the proposition which being put to vote was carried.

SWADESHI MUSEUM AND MARKET.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi then moved.

That with a view to encouraging every industry of the country deserving assistance and world-wide publicity, the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the advisability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining in the City 'a Museum and Market' for the display and sale of articles made out of the produce, labour and capital of the country.

Mrs. Munshi said there were a number of Swadeshi articles in the country now about which people did not know and if a museum and a market was constructed it would be beneficial both to the artisans as well as the consumers.

COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION

The Municipal Commissioner sympathised with the resolution and said he was as much for the Swadeshi as others who put on Khaddar but the question for Museum and Market was of finance which would require huge sum of money. In 1931 a similar proposition was brought in the Corporation but it was turned down. Not only that, a Museum and a Market would require a building but also at least Rs. 50,000 for only show cases. He, therefore, suggested that as they were already giving a grant of Rs. 25,000 a year to the Prince of Wales Museum, they could represent to the Government to set apart a portion in the Museum for the purpose of exhibiting Swadeshi articles.

Mr. S. K. Patil supporting the resolution said it was better that the question was considered first by the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and if it was found impracticable, they would drop it.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

Indian News From Here And There

Magistrate's Scathing Condemnation Of Repulsive Crime

Education Officer And Sub-Inspector Heavily Sentenced For Ravishing Defenceless Girl Of 13

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

Mr. N. V. Joshi, Magistrate, 1st Class, Wardha, has delivered judgment in the sensational Wardha Rape case, sentencing Khan Saheb Zafar Hussain, an officer of Class I of Central Provinces Education Service, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to further rigorous imprisonment for one year; Mohmad Dawood Sub-Inspector of Police to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, in default of payment of fine, further rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Vithu Mst. Gangu and Abdul Razak have been each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Mst. Guni was sentenced to one year.

JUDGES STRICTURE.

During the course of the judgment, the Magistrate remarks:

"As for sentence K. S. Zafar Husain is aged 45 and is an officer of Class I of Central Provinces Education Service, in receipt of Rs. 750 per month and a title holder. He seems to have committed the offence not under sudden temptation but after premeditation. In behaving in this way, he has shown great depravity of mind.

"Conviction in his case necessarily involves loss of employment and the prospects of earning pension. This effect of conviction will necessarily cause him a loss of several thousands of rupees and must be taken into account in awarding him a sentence. It is extremely painful for me to have to convict an officer of his status but law is no respector of persons.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 25th January last, the accused with the help of four others committed rape on a 13-year-old Chamar girl in the quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Police.

The trial lasted for 8 months and had caused sensation throughout the province.

ABUSED HIS AUTHORITY

Regarding Mohmad Dawood he is aged 49 years and is a Sub-Inspector of Police earning Rs. 120 p.m. The principal duty of an officer in charge of a police station is to protect the person, property and honour of His Majesty's helpless citizens.

In this case not only has he failed in his duty but has cowardly abused his authority in order to satisfy his lust, by raping a helpless girl twice on the point of a bayonet within sight of another male person. In doing so he has acted in an inhuman manner. In his case also conviction implies loss of service and pension.

Acted Under Instructions

"Vithu. Mst. Gangu and Abdul Razak aged 25, 22, 25 respectively are mercenaries and have gained very little and have acted under instructions from the two principal offenders. They have already been in custody for seven and a half months. By this conviction they are not expected to lose any appointment. I sentence each of these three accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

"They are too poor to be fined. Mst. Guni, aged 20, has merely complied with the mandate of her husband and co-wife and has taken a subordinate part in the commission of the offence. She has been in custody for seven and a half months. I sentence her to rigorous imprisonment for one year. She is too poor to be fined.

Did Not Protest

I cannot close the judgment without referring to the conduct of Mr. Mohmad Sharfuddin, Legal Practitioner of Amraoti on the night between 25th January, 1936 and 26th January, 1936, in the house of Mohmad Dawood. He saw Mst. Buchamma a frightened girl aged 13, introduced into Mohmad Dawood's room by four strangers at that unearthly hour. He had also seen K. S. Zafar Husain and Mohmad Dawood with the girl. He visited the room for a short time without raising a finger by way of protest.

"This conduct on his part points to the irresistible conclusion that he was aware of what was to happen thereafter and that he was a silent party to the transaction. His behaviour thus was tantamount to an abetment of rape. The prosecution obviously omitted to prosecute him as it was not sure that the case would finally stand against him.

"Of course these remarks are admittedly made "ex-parte" against him. He was cited as a defence witness and was requested on four different dates to appear to give evidence. Unfortunately he fell ill, his illness was prolonged and his train missed and he was ultimately given up. Otherwise he would have naturally recieved an opportunity of explaining his conduct on that night.

Baroda Students And Matric Exam.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 17.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Baroda Students Union, under the presidentship of Sjt. Chunilal Shah passed a resolution protesting against the strictness enforced by certain city high schools in giving matriculation forms to would be candidates. The president urged the students to organise for establishing their rights and priveleges.

Silver Jubilee Of Maharawalji Of Bansda

(From A Correspondent)

BANSDA, Sept. 17.

H. H. the Maharawalji Shree Indrasinhji of Bansda completes the 25th year of his rule on 11th November next. The people of the State wanted to celebrate the Silver Jubilee in a befitting manner, but the ruler being against such a proposal, the people were disappointed. After much persuasion, however the ruler has allowed permission to celebrate the occasion, on the condition that noone, directly or individually was compelled to contribute towards the expenses, and that the celebrations should not begin till after the ceremony of Coronation of King Edward VIII was over.

Declare "Famine" In Bijapur District

CITIZENS' MEETING DEMAND

Central Relief Committee Set Up: Moratorium On Dues Urged

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, September 17.

A huge meeting of citizens was held last evening to consider the famine situation. The pathetic condition of cattle and people was narrated by several speakers.

RELIEF COMMITTEE SET UP

A resolution to appoint a Central Relief Committee was passed. An influential deputation will wait on the Commissioner, Southern Division urging Government to declare famine conditions and start relief works and other measures. A moratorium on dues to sowkars, socieities and Government was also urged.

Did Not Die In Hospital Of Malaria

Facts Disprove Government Version Of Story Of Bhil's Alleged Death From Starvation

Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant, (Vice-President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad), writes:—

Attempts have been made to belittle the acute distress conditions prevailing among Bhils of Jhalod and Dohad Taluka by trotting out the incident regarding the death of a Bhil by starvation.

I shall try to narrate the facts, about that incident, as briefly as possible, and once for all close that controversy as it is a cruel joke to pursue it still further.

In the sitting session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the question about the death of a Bhil by starvation was raised by Mr. R. R. Bakhale during the adjournment motion. On behalf of the Government the Commissioner, N. D., tried to explain away the incident by stating that the Bhil died of malaria in the Jhalod Hospital (dispensary).

The record of the Jhalod Dispensary conclusively proves that the said Bhil did not die in the Hospital. He had come to Jhalod Dispensary on 6-8-36 and had taken medicine for three days. Thereafter and till his death on 3-9-36 he had not even once visited the Dispensary although he came to the town of Jhalod twice, once to get grain from his Sowcar on 20-8-36 and on 26-8-36 for giving the application for getting the remitted amount of Land Revenue.

Thus it appears that the Bhil was not bed-ridden or suffering from Malaria between 20th August and 3rd September.

The Dohad correspondent of the "Times of India", trots out another story in defence of the Government version. In one of his letters the correspondent writes that on the day when the Bhil died, five seers of maize and 15 seers of rice were found in his house.

It is really a surprising co-incidence that the correspondent or his informant happened to be in that village on that very day and to weigh exactly the grain lying in the house.

Now I hope that no other champion of the Government case may come forward and say that the said Bhil is alive and has not died at all!

Now what is the real condition of the Bhils? Some time back on my tour, I found that 27 labourers working at Bajarwada quarry got in all Rs. 3-8 for seven working days, getting 3½ pies as daily wages per head. Who, with eyes open can deny in face of such glaring facts that Bhils are living in a semi-starving condition.

As the President of the Taluka Local Board I have been thoroughly convinced of this state, as I see 700 and odd labourers, some of them coming from a distance of eight miles or so, coming to work at road and mettle breaking work on a daily wages of 1½ annas or 2 annas at the most even after the rains, which is supposed to have eased the situation. The reason for this is obvious.

Late rain has provided fodder and water for cattle for a few months, but it could not revive the already destroyed Khariff crop of maize. It has generated some hopes in the hearts of poor Bhils and let us pray that that hopes may not be duped.

YELLOW FEVER MENACE

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Governor-General in Council being satisfied that India is threatened with an outbreak of yellow fever has notified that no aircraft shall enter British India within nine days of its starting from or alighting in an area in which yellow fever exists or in which though the disease had not been clinically demonstrated there is presumptive evidence as a result of "mouse protection tests" that that disease has occurred.

The prohibition shall not apply if a person in charge of an aircraft has obtained a certificate of disinfectisation from the Director of Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Boards of Egypt.—United Press.

A BLOW TO FRENCH "SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES"

(Continued from Page 6)

goslavia and Rumania would both prefer a Nazi Austria under German influence to Austria under Italian influence. And only recently Czechoslovakia concluded a fresh trade and credit agreement with Italy. Therefore she would dislike to be surrounded by an extended Nazi Germany even more than a return of the Habsburgs.

Russo-German Conflict

Meanwhile, for the first time, the Sunday "Observer" has taken a serious view of the relations between Russia and Germany. Its diplomatic correspondent emphasises that the danger has taken shape in the Russian and German military decrees of August 11 and August 24: "decrees which have the inevitable effect of giving an ugly fillip to the general competition in rearmament". But the correspondent points out that as good may come from evil, there is the possibility that an agreement about non-intervention in the present civil war in Spain may encourage and facilitate a five-Power agreement in October. The writer takes the view that the only importance of the October meeting is that it may be made a stepping stone to a general European understanding and in that possibility the crucial element will no doubt be Russia. The "Observer" therefore asserts the need of bringing Germany and Russia together so that the peace of Europe may be secured.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper, referring to the Russo-German conflict, declares that Germany's immediate aims are "to mobilise all those European countries willing to join an anti-Soviet bloc and to neutralise, weaken, and disintegrate those countries which refuse to enter this holy alliance headed by the German Michael in shining armour". The correspondent further asserts that Britain is the key country in this new grouping, and the appointment of Von Ribbentrop as Ambassador to London is part of the German scheme to "sell"—to use an Americanism—the "Bolshevik danger" idea to the British public and to influential public opinion in order to win Britain to the side of Germany. According to the "Observer" German writers are continually complaining that England does not take seriously enough Hitler's mission to save Europe from the "encroachment of Bolshevism". The German thesis is that Britain as a capitalistic State ought to range herself automatically on Germany's side against the threat to her security. Should such a campaign succeed, as the Ribbentrop faction in Berlin believes it will, France and Czechoslovakia would be isolated, weakened and exposed. The present press campaign in Germany is obviously designed to make it clear to Britain that Germany will only come to a Locarno conference in October to discuss strictly Western matters. It is felt in Berlin that such an attitude will place the British Government in a serious dilemma, for if Britain attempts to reach a solution in the West she will at the same time help to divide Europe into two distinct political blocs—those countries which hate Russia and those which cooperate with her. Germany is therefore extremely anxious to know how England intends to solve this difficulty.

Portugal Helping Spanish Rebels?

However, in spite of the talk of non-intervention in the Spanish war there is a growing feeling in London that Portugal is helping the rebels in order to facilitate the establishment of Fascist dictatorship in Spain. Yesterday three Labour leaders made another attempt to point out to the British Government that the time has come for non-intervention in Spain to pass from talk to reality. Sir Walter Citrine, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Mr. Middleton, the Labour Party secretary, voiced this popular feeling of the people when they called on the British Foreign Office. It is now revealed that the British Government has drawn repeated and frequent attention of the Portuguese authorities to the disquiet felt in this country as a result of the Portuguese intervention. To all these representations the Portuguese Government has replied that Section I of the new decree expressly forbids both the export and transit of arms and war materials to Spain. As the diplomatic correspondent of the "News Chronicle" points out this morning, such a reply, however, can no longer be considered as satisfactory since the evidence which is available leaves no doubt that Portugal is aiding the rebels in Spain. At the same time if Portugal is the funnel through which the rebels are receiving essential supplies, it is Europe's two Fascist States which are providing them. It is understood that the supply of war material from Italy still continues almost unabated, and that even the German ban is not preventing munitions from passing across the closely guarded borders of the Third Reich. To quote the "News Chronicle" once again Italy's dream of weakening British power in the Mediterranean thus marches one step nearer to fulfilment, for there can no longer be any doubt that Franco has mortgaged Spanish territory for Italian support: and that his victory will mean an immediate foreclosure. German expansionist hopes are built on similar lines. Thus the wider issues of this unhappy conflict become clearer every day; and the struggle between Europe's two antagonistic forces—Democracy and Fascism—sharpens with the passing hours.

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

Air And Motor Transport In Germany

Many Important Improvements And Extensions

(From A Special Correspondent).

One of the transport achievements of Germany is the air mail service between Germany and South America which started in February, 1934, the first regular trans-Atlantic air line in the world. German aircraft and flying boats crossed the South Atlantic at intervals of a fortnight at first, and later every week. With the help of floating bases—a third aircraft base, the "Ostmark", was put into service as a reserve a few weeks ago—they crossed an ocean which had until then formed an insurmountable obstruction in the way of aircraft traffic.

In the German Lufthansa's German and European services traffic on the existing lines was considerably accelerated by putting on modern aircraft. The various types previously in use were replaced by the large and roomy "Ju 52" which carries seventeen passengers and develops a timetable speed of 150 miles per hour. On the "lightning lines" the single engined junkers "Ju 160" and Heinkel "He 70" with time table speeds of as much as 175 miles per hour are available. Some months ago the new double-engined junkers "Ju 86" and Heinkel "He 111" were put on for the first time, and convey ten passengers at the speeds of the lightning machines hitherto in use. Germany's newest ocean flying boat will be the airship "Do 20". With eight Diesel motors of from 800 to 1,000 h.p. each and a cruising speed of from 155 to 158 miles per hour, it will have a flying range of from 2,500 to 3,125 miles and thus introduce a fresh era in regular ocean air traffic.

MOTOR TRAFFIC

Tremendous changes have occurred in German motor vehicle traffic. Germany has been 'motorized'. A luxury article regarded by the authorities and fiscal officials with suspicious eyes is becoming more and more a vehicle for the general public. Two achievements of German industry caused some astonishment at the last great Motor Show in Berlin, the first private car with a Diesel engine and the new German synthetic rubber, a triumph of German chemistry.

The encouragement of motor traffic has proceeded hand in hand with the network of roads in accordance with great uniform points of view. In future the German network of roads will consist of the first and second-class roads which carry the international traffic, about 12,000 miles of Reich roads and the Reich motor roads with a total length of about 4,375 miles. These new "Adolf Hitler Roads" run without obstructions across hill and dale, like broad white ribbons,—and are carried across streams, rivers and deep valleys on imposing structures. The "landscape gardener" watches carefully to see that the Reich motor roads nowhere have the effect of alien elements among the beauties of the scenery. About 625 miles more will be completed this year.

UNITED AIR LINES OF AMERICA

Fifteen More Twin-Engined 'Planes Purchased

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., (By Mail.)

Placing of an order for fifteen 12-ton twin-engineed Douglas DC—3 transports for the San Francisco—New York route across America was announced recently by W. A. Patterson, President of the United Air Lines. Delivery of the first of these planes is to be made in August.

The transports will have the greatest power of any land planes ever put in service in the United States. The 14-cylinder twin row engines are each capable of producing 1,150 horse-power at take-off. The planes will have a cruising range of 2,000 miles, and United Air Lines plan a substantial reduction in the sixteen hours now required for San Francisco to New York flights.

"United Air Lines are now flying more than 1,500,000 miles a month, the equivalent of 14,000,000 passenger-seat-miles monthly, and with its present fleet of fifty twin-engined Boeings, this can be increased another million seat-miles per month", Patterson said. United Air Lines report an increase of thirty-six per cent. in passenger business, nine per cent in mail and forty-seven per cent in air express this year over the same period last year.

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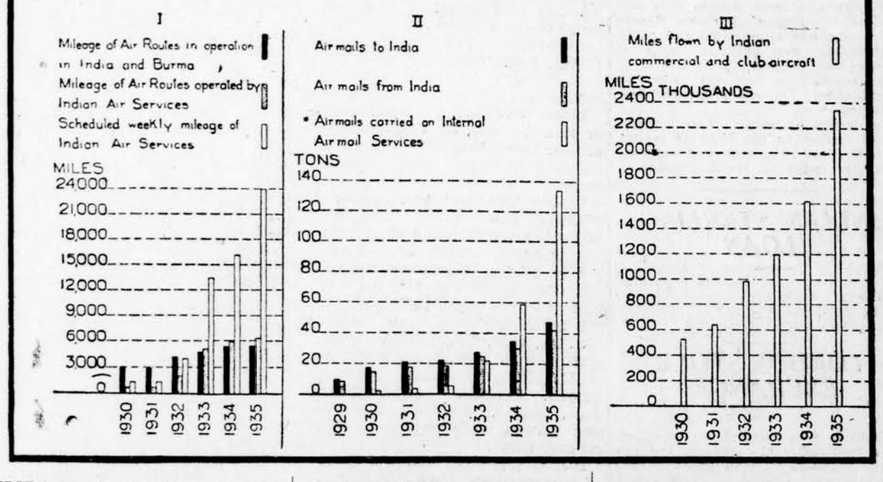
GROWTH OF AVIATION IN INDIA



INDIAN TIMBER FOR AEROPLANES

Question Receives Attention Of Civil Aviation Directorate

SIMLA. (By Mail.)

Can timber from Indian forests be utilised in the building of aeroplanes? This question has been receiving the attention of the Government of India's Forest Economist and of the Civil Aviation Directorate.

An aeroplane designer in using materials alternative to the existing supplies demands these conditions:—

1. No increase in weight.
2. Physical properties at least equal to that of the existing materials.
3. A commercial supply of timber of suitable dimensions, which is strictly up to properties of test samples.
4. Commercial supply, i.e., free from knots, dote, raisin pockets and irregular grain.
5. Transport from forests to ports such that the timber receives no further damage in transit.
6. Price, competitive with that of existing supplies.

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

The above requirements are difficult of fulfilment. The aircraft trade at present utilizes, in order of importance, Sitka Spruce, Birch, Mahogany, Walnut and Ash. The Indian timber most nearly approaching the qualities of Sitka Spruce, judged on the basis of 1 and 2 above, appears to be "Picea Morinda" or Himalayan Spruce, the runner-up being "Canarium Euphyllum" which is less suitable. No other substitute has been discovered in India.

The importance of using only materials of the highest strength to weight ratio may be appreciated from the following case of a light aeroplane possessing a normal useful load of 400 lb. By replacing the Sitka Spruce structure of "Picea Morinda" which is the most nearly suitable Indian material known, this useful load would be reduced to 300 lb.; such a reduction would obviously impair the usefulness of the machine and reduce its value.

NO SUITABLE SUBSTITUTES.

Aircraft plywood uses mostly European birch although mahogany, teak, bass-wood and popular may be used. Designers, however, continue to specify birch, plywood utilising different timbers have been used but are not entirely suitable as difficulties arise due to different expansions and contractions in service. No suitable Indian timbers have yet been found as substitutes for mahogany and walnut for aircrews, teak being too heavy. Attempts have been made to use Padauk for airscrews. No suitable Indian substitute for English ash has been brought to our attention. From a consideration of the size of the market available and with the present tabulation available of Indian timbers, a doubt remains as to the ultimate financial returns of establishing such an industry in India.

The manufacture of timber replacement parts for aircraft from raw materials requires physical test immediately prior to conversion, planning, spindling and drilling machines drilling jigs, and a timber expert to approve the parts, also drawings from which to manufacture the part. With the present small demand fulfilling these requirements would cost more than the existing practice of purchasing makers' spares which only require a small amount of work in fitting.

The Royal Air Force have for some years, used, almost entirely, aircraft of metal construction, and the present-day tendency in civil aircraft—other than small training and the smaller commercial type—is towards steel or dulalumin construction.—United Press.

"LINCOLN-ZEPHYR"

Features Of The New Ford Car

(From A Correspondent).

The Lincoln-Zephyr, the new Ford model, is a big, powerful car with a twelve-cylinder engine. It is of streamline form, and it is constructed as a whole. There is no separate "chassis". It is this last-named feature, even more than its modernistic appearance, that some people find so startlingly revolutionary.

I found its appearance rather attractive. One does see so many so-called streamline bodies which must offer more actual wind-resistance than did the coach-work of ten years ago.

BUILT AS A WHOLE

Until comparatively recently, car-design was divided into two water-tight compartments. One factory designed and produced the chassis, another the body-work.

The chassis-designers flung their mechanism at the body-people, to do the best that they could with it. It is surprising that the system, with its many compromises and makeshifts, worked as well as it did.

The Lincoln-Zephyr takes this principle of constructing the vehicle as a whole, to its logical conclusion. There is no chassis "as such" at all. The pressed-welded body has its members so designed as to take all the stresses both of load and motion.

With the introduction of welding, it was impossible to make a still stronger job, for the weakening effects of rivets and rivet-holes no longer existed. When it became necessary, as in an aeroplane and certain kinds of bridges, to enclose the structure, it was found that the cross-braces could be omitted, the skin which enclosed the lattice work taking the bracing stresses.

This is the "stressed skin, fabricated structure" of which we hear so much in the latest all-metal aeroplane practice. Ships also are now fabricated by welding the ribs and skin of the ship taking the stresses.

The fame of the Lincoln-Zephyr is not a chassis frame carrying a body but a properly braced truss; the motor car planned as a whole; the logical engineering job. It will be noticed that there are a steel floor and a steel roof, which take the acking or twisting stresses.

On stepping into the car, one is at once impressed by the ease of entrance. There is no need to stoop or twist to get through those tall, wide doors. The seats, too, are at normal arm chair height, not at all close to the floor, so that one drops naturally into them, and can rest, really "relax", as one drives, or rides.

They are built on tubular frames, and they are as comfortable as are any seats built into a motor car. Arm-rests are provided for both front and rear passengers, those for the front seat being fitted to the doors.

Following the practice introduced some two years ago, on the Ford V-8, the engine is mounted forwardly, over the front axle and the passengers all sit between the axles, and arrangement that gives the greatest degree of comfort for the occupants

The engine of the Lincoln-Zephyr is a combination of previous Lincoln practice. It is a twelve-cylinder, narrow angle, V-arranged unit, with the cylinders arranged in two banks of six. It is a type in which Lincoln designers have specialised for many years past.

As in the Ford V-8 the two banks of cylinders are cast integrally with the upper half of the crank-case, a construction which makes for extreme rigidity and therefore smooth running. More than two million engines designed on this principle have been built since the introduction of the type. The cylinders have bore and stroke of 2-3/4 x 3-3/4 ins., giving a capacity of 267 cubic inches, or 4,375 c.c. The R.A.C. rating is 36.3 horse-power, but the engine develops 110 b.h.p. at 3,900 revs. per minute.

COOLING

There is also an interesting departure in the cooling system. The water pumps are on the inlet side of the engine. Instead of being on the cylinder heads, forcing the water out of the engine into the radiator, they are low down on the cylinder blocks, and force the water into the engine. The fan, too, is directly mounted on the end of the crankshaft, and driven through the torsional vibration damper.

GEARS.

Silent on all gears, forward and reverse, the gear-box has synchro-mesh for top and second speeds. All pinions are of the helically-toothed type which give lastingly quiet operation. The gear ratios are: Top 4.33 to 1; second 6.945 to 1; first 12.210 to 1; reverse 15.796 to 1.

A sound feature employed is the highly satisfactory torque-tube drive, in which the whole of the driving mechanism is enclosed and lubricated. The torque-tube, in conjunction with a pair of radious-rods, holds the rear axle in true alignment, taking the trust of the drive and brakes, while a pair of radius-rods serve to align the front axle and take the brake re-action.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PUNJAB

Latest Statistics Issued

A press note issued by the Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, states:—

'During the quarter ending the 30th June, 1936, five hundred and thirty seven motor vehicles of all classes were registered in the Punjab.

The total number of motor vehicles of each class running in the Punjab at the end of the quarter in question was as follows:—

Motor cycles		1,595
Motor cars	(Private)	7,402
Motor cars	(Public)	631
Motor buses	(Public)	1,094
Motor lorries	(Private)	524
Motor lorries	(Public)	5,575
Heavy motor vehicles	(Private)	51
Heavy motor vehicles	(Public)	91

SAFE DRIVING—III

"Power To Spare" Is Necessary For Your Safety

Cars Are Built To Go Fast To Provide For A "Safety Margin"

How to make our streets and highways safer is of course a job for all of us—not only for those of us who drive, but for our road builders, too, and our law makers and law enforcers and certainly our car builders. When we stop to think of it a large part of the motor car improvements of the past few years have been "Safety" features.

But cars haven't been made to go more slowly. And since going too fast often has a lot to do with our driving troubles, naturally, a good many people wonder why. If we shouldn't drive our cars as fast as they will go, why build all that speed into them in the first place?

THING TO REMEMBER.

Well, the first thing to remember is that motor cars have to be built to do a good many things, and do them in a way that will suit the men and women who are going to own and drive them. Several of those things are so important to the average driver that he won't have a car that can't do them and do them right. And it happens that some of these requirements are of such a nature that when the engineers provide them, an ability to go fast just naturally results.

For instance, nearly everybody likes to get going as promptly as possible. Now that's just a matter of power we have in our engines and how our car is geared.

Then there is the business of hill-climbing. That may not mean as much in some localities as in others, but cars have to be built to suit us wherever we may live and wherever we may want to go.

Engineers tell us that they could build a fairly low-powered car that would pull us up the steepest hill. But if they did, they would have to gear it so low that when we got over the top and on to a level stretch, we could only go crawling along at a rate that wouldn't satisfy even the most conservative drivers.

But perhaps the most important reason for having our power what it is in modern cars, is a matter that many of us have never considered.

"POWER TO SPARE."

We all know what happens to us, when we, ourselves, are going at high pressure all the time, either physically or mentally. A person "can" work 12, 14 or 16 hours a day. But we know we get along best when we won't tax our last reserves of energy all the time. In the same way, anybody who has ever run machinery knows that if you keep it going at full capacity and full speed day-in-and-day-out, you're just multiplying the chances of a breakdown, sooner or later.

And that is how it is with a car. By building in the ability to run at "high" speed, engineers make it "practical" to run at "reasonable" speed. If our car can go seventy miles an hour, let us say, then it won't have to strain to go along at thirty-five. So we can drive it at sensible speeds hour after hour, day after day, without overworking it.

SAFETY MARGIN.

When we stop to think about it, lots of things are built with that added safety margin. The "lifts" in our office buildings "could" carry far heavier loads than the weight of all the people they can hold. So could modern bridges. The steel girders of our buildings, the rails under our trains,—in fact, any number of things we depend on day-by-day—are much stronger than they really have to be. They all have that extra margin of protection.

So, with our cars, what we have to remember is that speed is simply a by-product of power. We can use that power unwisely, or we can use it sensibly and get better performance and dependability as the result. But that's something the manufacturer can't decide for us. It's all up to us.

(Contributed by General Motors.)

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YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS	In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES	In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE	In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION	In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS	In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION	In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD	In 36 HOURS

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as-good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

No Cure-No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO.,

23, McGowe Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 1 POINT UP

Gold Easy And Wheat Quiet But Tin Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

On Thursday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was firm at the opening but thereafter hedge sales effected a small setback. The closing tone was steady. Weather continues unfavourable in the west.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy and silver was quiet.

WHEAT QUIET

Wheat was quiet, Lead was easy. Tin was firm.

SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged securities kept steady without much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	11.97
To-day's opening	12.02
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.98
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	6.50
To-day's opening	6.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.52
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Despite unfavourable weather conditions in the west prices made little headway because of the weight of hedge sales which tend to keep the market down. However this undertone maintains a very steady tone with good demand for spot and steadiness of outside cables.

Operations in October began at 12.02 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade demand but with the appearance of hedge selling October fell back to 12.00 although the underlying sentiment continued cheerful.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.98 with a rise of 1 point for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(11.98/11.98) 12.03/12.01
December	(12.03/12.02) 12.06/12.05
January	(12.01/12.00) 12.06/12.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October	(6.53) 6.53
American December	(6.44) 6.44
Egyptian October	(10.18) 10.14
Egyptian November	(10.08) 10.04

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 219-12 and Rs. 220-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 220 with New York futures about 2 points up at that time.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£194 1/4 buyers £194 3/4 sellers. Easy) £194 1/2 buyers £195 1/2 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£18 1/2 buyers £18 9/16 sellers. Steady) £18 3/8 buyers £18 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/4 to £43 1/2) £43 1/4 to £43 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/8) £17 1/4 sellers
Dunlop Sept. (£20) £19 3/4 sellers.
Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and sellers.
Forward (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorsed Bombay Sept-Oct. (12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Sept. Oct. (£13 5/8) £13 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 3/8 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat January 1937	5	6	8
Wheat May 1937	5	0	0
Linseed May 1937	7	8	6

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	5.06 17/32
To-day's opening	5.06 21/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.06 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	5.06 5/16
To-day's opening	5.06 9/16
To-day's closing	5.06 7/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	76.91
To-day's opening	76.93
To-day's closing	76.91
Difference	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 9/16 and kept steady on fairly good support with business restricted.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.06 7/16.

Franc opened at 76.93 and kept steady with small variation on official support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 76.91.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 17.

Gold per fine ounce (£8-17-6 1/2) £8-17-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 17.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent.) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 17.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.80 3/8)	5.80 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.28)	38.28
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/8)	0.95
London on Milan (64.31)	64.43
London on Shanghai (1-2 5/16)	1-2 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32)	1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 17.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.14. Prices kept steady but there was not much doing in the absence of good cables from abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 92 3/4 and December 93. Prices were well sustained but business was restricted in the absence of any good general enquiry.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Hometrade was specially active but speculators' lots of greasies were largely withdrawn owing to firm limits.

Greasy lower	(0-7 1/2) 0-7
Greasy higher	(1-4 1/2) 1-8 1/2
Scoured lower	(0-11) 0-11 1/2
Scoured higher	(2-4) 2-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Rs	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	6	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	6	0
Silver 2nd settlement	48	8	0
Gold ready	33	15	6
Gold 1st settlement	33	15	6
Gold 2nd settlement	33	15	3
Sovereigns	21	10	6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 45-0
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (100-7 1/2) 100-0
Mexican Eagle (27-10 1/2) 28-0
Shell Transport (111 1/4) 110 5/8
Royal Dutch (£40 1/4) £40 1/8

CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

On the Stock Exchange the recent quietness was accentuated by Jewish holiday but the sentiment was cheerful. Prices in most sections were well maintained. Among tin shares Mawchi mines featured rising from 41/9 to 44. Goldminings were quiet in view of Johnnesburg holiday.

In commodities lead was easier on profit-taking. Tin was firmer on bear covering.

In foreign exchanges French francs eased further on the flight of capital.

Wall Street was quiet and narrowly irregular owing to Jewish holidays.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/8 as against the previous closing at £99.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.

3-30 p.m.

Markets were cheerful but business was restricted. Internationals and oils after weakness on Wall Street advices were generally better. Home industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 3/4) £118 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 1/4
Musical Industries (23-0) 23-0
Princhin Johnson (49-6) 49-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (141-10 1/2) 144-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£92 1/4) £92
Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-4 1/2
Unilevel Ordinary (34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 122-6
Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (166 1/4) 165 5/8
P and O S N Company Defd (25-9) 25-9
Distillers (106-6) 106-6
Bredford Dyers (7-9) 7-9
British Celanese (11-4 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 52-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-0) 53-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-9) 34-9
Inter Nickels (£57) £56 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 17.

3-30 p.m

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-6) 20-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India Ceylon (29-6) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-6) 31-6

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1 2
Rio Tintos (£17) £17 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (67-9) 67-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Gedule New (£10 1/2) £10 1/4
New Modders (38-9) 38-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 37-6
Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£55 1/2) £55 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£27 3/8) £27 3/8
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£107) £107

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 7/8) dol 65 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 71 5/8) dol 70 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 138) unquoted.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 17.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Tokiwa Maru of 4281 reg tons, Capt R Agawa, arrived from Yokohama, via Nagoya, Osoka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's s s City of Fairfield of 3450 reg tons, Capt F Pickering, arrived from New York via Alexandria, Beirut, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Djibouti, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s s Reichenfels of 4772 reg tons, Capt P. Hinrichs, arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Nizam of 3334 reg tons, Capt. M J McLure, arrived from Calcutta via Vizagapatam, Cocoanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Caddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with coal and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Barpeta of 1892 reg tons, Capt W Dewhurst, arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahr, Koweit, Bushire, Bahrein, Lingah, Henjam, Bunderabbas, Jask, Mascat, Karachi, Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

P & O S N Coy's Mail s s Corfu of 7689 reg tons, Capt J H Briggs, arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay: Sept. 17.

Lionel Edward's s s Braunfels of 4852 reg tons, Capt W Reinhard sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P & O S N Coy's s s Corfu of 7681 reg tons, Capt J H Briggs sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Varela of 1926 reg tons, Capt A Danbrook, sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 17.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 17-9-36:—

S.S. Kenya (M M & Co) for African Ports.
" Chinkoe (M M & Co) for Calcutta via Coast ports.
" Rajputana (M M & Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.
" Vasna (M M & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
" St. Dunstan (G T Co) for Europe and American Ports via Durban.
" Genoa Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan ports via Tuticorin.
" Tokiwa Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan ports via Karachi.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Quiet

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals continued steady and unchanged. Teas were quiet with very little doing. Miscellaneous displayed slight activity Government securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/3; three per cent loan 1941 104/9; three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/7; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/11; three per cent loan 1951/54 103/14; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/6; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/14 small lot; three per cent new U. P. bonds 100/9.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 136/8.

Coals:—Bengal 293/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/10; Mundulpore 5/9.

Jutes:—Barnagore 141; Birla 16/10; do pref 124; Cheviot 182; Fort Gloster 500; Kamarhatty 518; Standard 272/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian copper corporation 2/15; Frank Ross 6/6; Bengal telephone pref 14/12; Cuttack electric 10/10; Jubbulpore electric 14/8; Muttra electric 11/4; Mirzapore electric 6; Rangoon telephone 14/13; Bengal iron pref 18/2; Britannia building and iron 7/1; Indian Galvanizing 14/4; Indian iron and steel 11/15; Indian standard wagon ordy 44/12; Calcutta safe deposit 1/14 premium; Indian wood products 26/14; Walford transport 2/10; Bengal Paper ordy 108 small lots; Bengal timber pref 173.

Teas:—Tezpore ordy 8/14; do pref 12/6.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1914/70; Calcutta Port Trust 110/4 small lot; six per cent 1936/41/46; Kedarnath Jute 101.—A.P.

No less than 68 villagers of three different villages have been exempted from payment of Capitation tax for the year 1936-37 by the Commissioner of Pegu Division in recognition of the special service rendered to the public, by capturing a dacoit in one case and in another case by frustrating the attempts of dacoits to commit dacoity.

CONTRACT FOR MADRAS PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Edwards Of Reid And Booth To Be Selected As Architect

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Government of Madras have selected Mr. S. J. Edwards of the firm of Messrs. Edwards, Reid and Booth Ltd., architects and contractors, Madras and Colombo, to be architect of the Parliament House, which is to accommodate the new Madras Provincial Legislatures.

The appointment will, however, not be made officially until the final selection of the site for the structure is made. Two alternative sites are being considered one known as the Napier Battery to the east of Fort St. George, and the other the open space between the Government House and the new University buildings.

As head of the firm of Messrs Edwards, Reid and Booth Ltd., Mr. Edwards was the architect of the New Madras University Departmental Buildings and Library and the University Examination Hall, which were opened by H. E. Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, Acting Governor on September 3.—United Press.

NOTES DISAPPEAR FROM SIND G. P. O.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 17.

A daring theft during the working hours has been reported from the General Post Office this noon.

It appears that the Treasurer found the cash correct this morning but 20 notes of hundred rupees are found missing from the safe at noon. The police are investigating the matter.—A.P.

Congress Candidates For N. W. F. P. Assembly

TANK, Sept. 16.

The Working Committee of the District Parliamentary Board D. I. Khan met here under the presidentship of Khan Abdullah Khan of Patah. The meeting was attended by the workers of the whole district. The committee adopted the following candidates for the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly.—Mahomed Ramzan Khan Gandapori, M.A., LL.B., pleader, President, Provincial Parliamentary Board for Kulachi Tehsil, and Abdulla Khan of Patah for Dera Ismail Khan North constituency.

The Working Committee further appointed a sub-committee of seven members under the presidentship of Mahomed Ramzan Khan to select candidates for the remaining seats of the district.—United Press.

DAWOOD FAZAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST

(Continued from Page 6)

getting any justice at the hands of the trustees against such employees. If so, how?

3. The major portion of the trust is invested in landed properties. Is it true that the insurance of these property is placed through the son of one of the trustees? Cannot saving of about 10 to 15 per cent be effected if insurances are placed direct with the insurance company instead of through the son of one of the trustees?

4. Is it true that one of the typists of the trust was placed at the disposal of the Saboo Sidick Trust for trial for a month or two, that after that period he was not approved by the Trustees as his salary of Rs. 80/ was considered too high and this typist was re-employed in the office of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy at an enhanced salary of Rs. 105/-.

5. Is it true that new contractors have been employed. If so, what is the object of employing new contractors when an old and well experienced employee of the trust drawing about Rs. 150/, who has been looking after the work of repairs, etc for years in the past and who has proved his ability of being as efficient as an engineer is still in the services of the trust?

6. Is it true that the trustees have failed to recover dues from some scholars who are in a position to pay off their dues if they are strict in their demands. If so, why have they not recovered these dues?

7. Will not the trustees appreciate the suggestion to drag a scholar who is related to one of them to court of law to recover the dues of the trust, in order to set an example to others, so that dues may continue to be received automatically from all others?

I hope that the trustees will not consider the questions as trivial and unworthy of answer.—Yours etc.,

MANZOOR HAQUE.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

PROMPT RESPONSE TO SARDAR'S APPEAL

Rs. 75,000 Contributed By Ahmedabad District Flood Relief And Gujerat Flood Relief Committees

BOMBAY, September 17.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, who had been on a short visit to Ahmedabad to organise relief in the drought-stricken areas, returned to Bombay, this morning. He is proceeding to Wardha, tomorrow, by the Nagpur Mail, to meet Babu Rajendra Prasad.

It is understood that the Ahmedabad District Flood Relief Committee met last evening at the office of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, Seth Chimanlal Parikh presiding. Prominent among them who were present were Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Seth Narsidas, Seth Amrtlal Harigovan and Mr. Malvankar, the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

RS. 35,000 SANCTIONED

The Committee is understood to have considered Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal issued last week for funds, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 35,000 for relief purposes in connection with the drought situation. The amount has been placed at the disposal of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to be spent on measures to relieve distress caused by the insufficiency of rains.

To-day a further sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the same purpose by the trustees of the Gujerat Flood Relief Committee, thus making a total of Rs. 75,000. This was the amount asked for by the Sardar in his appeal last week.

The Sardar has already organised relief centres in all affected areas in Gujerat.—A.P.

End Of A Faction Amongst Pathans

The Hon. Secretary United Muslim Association Bombay, writes:—

The Pathans Of Chhachh need no introduction in the labour world of Bombay. A majority of the said tribe (in Bombay) have been serving the "P. and O." Steam Navigation Company for a number of years. Their loyal services on the high seas during the days of the Great War when the oceans were literally infested with submarines etc. need no repetition. These were the men who by their persistant efforts and devotion upheld the high traditions of the P. and O. company.

The members of this tribe due to sundry differences between Khansahib Abdul Quddus Khan and Mr. Yar Mohammad Khan Ghat Sarang, were like a house divided against itself.

At long last on Monday the 7th September due to the efforts of various members of the United Muslim Association of Bombay and several other peace-loving citizens, the differences amongst both the parties were bridged.

The names of Shaikh Abul Fattah and Shaikh Ibnul Fattah (members of the United Muslim Association) and Mr. Abdullah Khan Sahib Pathan deserve special mention. Besides the above gentlemen the Association owes a debt of gratitude to Khan Bahadur Abdussamad Khan and Haji Nawab Sher Dil Khan who were greatly instrumental in bringing about the reunion.

It would be in the fitness of things to mention here that Khansahib Abdul Quddus Khan set a good example by listening to all the representations of the Jirga and, in spite of all the differences, in embracing heartily his brother, Mr. Yarmohammad Khan.

Markets Outlook

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

A Liverpool cable reads as under:—

COTTON: Prices held back by hedges which are nearing their peak; we believe ultimately in higher prices therefore advise purchaes on weak markets.

RUBBER: Understand meeting International Rubber Regulation Committee on the 29th. will leave October/December quota unchanged and defer decision 1937 percentages until later meeting. 7-11-16.

COPPER: Increased production offset by enlarged consumption; market looks gradually higher. £39/2/6.

LEAD: Consumption excellent but feel prices rather getting high £18/11/3.

WHEAT: Strength in Liverpool due to general Continental demand of actuals. Market looks considerably higher unless good rains in Plate soon; would buy on any setback.

TOWARDS BRIGHTER BOMBAY

Appeal To "A" Ward Tenants

Mr. F. M. Pinto, Secretary, 'A' Ward (Fort) Tenants' Committee writes:—

The residents of the Fort area, are aware of the incessant propaganda that is being carried on in the Nationalist press for a 'Brighter Bombay'. The theme for a 'Brighter Bombay' though belatedly coming, has nevertheless, not lost its significance. All except a few who reside at Malabar Hill Cumballa Hill and a few other favoured localities of Colaba, aspire for a 'Brighter Bombay'. But it is a problem how this ideal state of a 'Brighter Bombay' could be achieved. How can Bombay be happier without a 50 per cent cut in rents? How can Bombay be better without having adequate sanitary arrangements in the buildings? How can Bombay be brighter unless we have public playgrounds for the children, public parks and swimming pools at various places? We have been pauperised by rack-renting; our death-rate day by day mounts high owing to the lack of insanitary arrangements; and we can have no sound peace of mind, because we do not have places for recreation. This misery of the people has taken a long stride of late, and the time has come to put an end to this negligence of the Municipality and the rack-renting tendency of the landlords. 'Brighter Bombay' is not a distant dream as some people think, but an achievement of to-morrow if all of us pull together.

In pursuance with this objective, the 'A' Ward (Fort) Tenants' Committee are making a thorough investigation of the buildings for necessary action, and will be glad to receive complaints and grievances of the area concerned at its office, 28, Manordas Street, "A" Ward Congress Committee's Office) Fort between 7 and 8 p.m. every day.

MANUFACTURE OF CAUSTIC SODA IN INDIA

An interesting discourse was given on "Electrolytic production of alkali in Bombay" by Dr. M. S. Patel, Industrial Chemist to the Government of Bombay, on Thursday evening at the Royal Institute of Science. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Indian Chemical Society. Mr. G. C. Mitter of the Royal Mint was in the Chair.

In the course of his speech Dr. Patel dealt with the uses of caustic soda and chlorine and the process of their manufacture. The most important use to which caustic soda was put to in India was for the preparation of soaps, refining oils, for metal cleaning, paper pulp, artificial silk, softening of water and boiler compounds. Chlorine is used for preparing bleaching powder, poisonous gases, chloro-hydrates, for refining gold and silver and the manufacture of organic solvents.

GOOD MARGIN OF PROFIT.

The difficulty in India, continued the Doctor, was to find a suitable place where they could be able to gather all the raw materials for the manufacture of caustic soda. After investigations, he selected a place near Kalyan on the Ulhas river, where all the facilities necessary could easily be obtained for establishing a factory. He gave out tentative figures for the cost of figures, which included the cost of electricity at 3 pies per unit. For a total outlay of 17 lakhs, he showed a profit of a lakh and odd.

HIGH RATES OF POWER.

Speaking about the supply of electric power, he said that while in England power was being supplied at the rate of .176 to .22 of an anna per unit and in Japan at .05 to .19 of an anna, the charges in Bombay amounted to annas 3, though they might get it at a considerably low rate, owing to the nearness of the plant to the power station. He thought that, if the factory was worked properly, it was possible to sell caustic soda in Bombay at a cheaper rate and yet make a good profit. There was no difficulty in finding proper technicians to work the plant.

Dr. Patel then replied the several questions put to him. One of the questioners began making a long written out speech and had to be pulled by the Chairman.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

Harijan Week Celebration

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Thursday.

The 24th of September will ever remain in the history of India as an eventful date. It was on the 24th September, 1932, that Mahatma Gandhi signed the Poona Pact and two days after the British Cabinet, much against their will, had to revoke their communal decision. The Award was improved upon by one extreme step of Gandhiji. And on the 30th September, 1932, the Harijan Sevak Sangh was instituted to ameliorate the condition of the Harijans. Such an eventful week should not go uncelebrated and it is in the fitness of things that the Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Association should celebrate the week from 24th September to 2nd October, the birth date of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar has circulated his programme for the week which includes visits to the Harijan Chawls preaching of sanitation, Harijan children's sports, processions, Kirtans, Bhajans and holding of meetings of caste Hindus and the Harijans preaching the abolition of untouchability. The collections of fund, of course will be the main work for it is the chief support for the propaganda.

Hedge Selling Meets Trade Buying

FURTHER RAINS IN WEST

Long Interest Increasing In Hopes Of Rise

BOMBAY, September 17.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady. Hedge selling met with active trade and local buying.

Further rains are reported over the Western Belt but the market is becoming over bought in anticipation of a substantial advance later on.

Trade demand is less active and the weekly weather report was favourable.

The New York Cotton futures market opened barely steady and became heavy early in the session under hedge selling against large spot sales. Prices later rallied on Liverpool trade and local buying but the advance met with further hedge seling.

The weekly weather report was considered stand off but the outlook is unfavourable as Memphis map reader predicts heavy rains and colder conditions in the Western belt followed by heavy rains in the Central and Eastern belts toward the week-end.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11.98 and fluctuated within a narrow range highest being 12.05 and the lowest 11.97. Finally prices closed unchanged to 3 points down with Spot 3 points lower at 12.37c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 2 points down with Spot cotton 5 points lower at 12.33c.

The Liverpool market opened 3 points down. There was hedging and Bombay selling which met with trade calling and speculative buying on reports of excessive rains in Texas. There was some straddle selling and hedging and the market closed to 4 to 5 points down. Middling American Spot cotton prices were 3 points down at 6.96.

East Indians declined 7 points and Sakels lost 4 to 5 points while Uppers were 7 to 3 points lower. The Alexandria market was easy and closed unchanged to 12 points down.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report issued yesterday state ts under:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report issued yesterday state as under:

Although gradually assimilating the sensational crop estimate of a week ago, New York appears to find completion of the digestive process somewhat difficult.

On the Bureau the market advanced thre dollars a bale. Since then fluctuations have been negligible and it seems that, temporarily, the lower crop was discounted in the price during the first day's trading.

We say "temporarily" because there can be little question of 11,121,000 bales being discounted at 12 cents on a distant view of price trends.

But, meanwhile, hedge selling is a more immediate and more potent factor than the possibility of the present crop ultimately proving to be two million bales under the season's consumption.

To advance further in fare of heavy hedging fresh incentive is required. That incentive has, so far, not been forthcoming. On the contrary, it was recently stated by a reliable firm with a wide organization over the cotton belt that rains since the 1st September have improved prospects by 300,000 bales.

Furthermore, we doubt whether any factor is likely to arise strong enough to offset hedge pressure much over 12 cents particularly while there is a political and financial precariousness about the position in France which might develop in the near future to a point where repercussions would inevitably be felt in all world markets.

But, for the distant view, we maintain that 13 cents looks a modest estimate for the season's peak point.

It has been stressed that exports from America are behind last year.

It has not been stressed that (a) very little cotton is available for export until more of the new crop is on the market.

(b) For spinners outside America to have bought August and September shipment would have meant paying much of the premium which existed for old crop. That premium was paid for loan cotton by domestic mills in America because the domestic cloth demand continued under the incentives of cancelled processing taxes and speeded up currency circulation. To a much greater extent, however, the foreign spinner was able to postpone purchases until new crop shipment months.

Looking ahead into the spring months of next year, we see only one side to the market. It is as well for operators who buy to-day to be prepared to increase commitments scale down but purchases made between 11 1/2 and 12 cents should, in our opinion, show handsome profits within six months.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Generally fair, local showers in Florida.

Central: Partly cloudy showers probable.

Western: Partly cloudy showers

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12-8 p.m.)	12.05+05
New York October lowest (2-48 p.m.)	11.97—03
Liverpool October highest	5.53—02
Liverpool October lowest	6.49—06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Weekly weather unfavourable North-West, favourable East. Strong demand; trade calling continuing.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Cotton: Market ignores unfavourable weather conditions under pressure of hedge selling.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:

Daily sales of hedges weighing the market down. There is a long interest accumulating in anticipation of a substantial advance later in the season. Trade demand less active.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Hedging and liquidation October offset by good trade demand principally December.

New York: No new feature. Additional rains in the Western Belt. Good spot demand.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 16

October	11.97—03
December	12.00—02
January	11.99—03
March	11.94—01
May	11.94—01
July	11.87—
Middling Spo	12.37—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 16

October	11.94—02
December	11.98—
January	11.98—
Middling Spot	12.33—05

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 16

11-00 a.m.—	
October	12.01/12.00
December	12.03/12.03
January	12.02/12.02
NOON CALL—	
October	12.02
December	12.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 16

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	32,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	22,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

September	6.63—05
October	6.50—05
November	6.41—06
December	6.41—05
January	6.41—05
February	6.40—05
March	6.39—05
April	6.37—04
May	6.35—04
June	6.32—04
July	6.29—04
August	6.13—04
Middling Spot	6.96—03
10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	6.52
January	6.42

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	10.14
November	10.04
January	9.80
March	9.61
May	9.42
July	9.27
August	9.27
Middling Spot	10.28

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 16

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.61
Fine (Good staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good staple)	5.91
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.77
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.92
BENGAL—	
Good	4.53
Fully Good	4.63
Fine	4.75

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 17

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 219/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 220/8 on buying by professional operators. Large call option business is also reported. Later on there was scattered selling.

There is a good export demand from both Japan and Lancashire for new crop months. Old crop is helped by Bull group and Continent is not in a position to buy on a large scale owing to financial restrictions.

Crop advices are favourable. Recent rains in Gujarat and Kathiawar have removed fears of a crop failure. More rain is needed in Berar and Khandesh. The U. P. crop is somewhat damaged owing to excessive rains but Punjab and Central provinces are doing well.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened at a rise of 2 points. In the local market there was slightly better enquiry and Broach A/M. were quoted at Rs. 220/4. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	220	0	0
Oomra D/J.	196	12	0
Bengal D/J.	155	8	0

Ready Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 17.

100 A. H. Biab Bhavnagar	208
10 A. H. Biab Dhuri	199
58 A. H. Biab Tando-Adam	16 on
50 Narshi Nagshi Broach	218
50 Shepord Co. Vyanagar	151
34 Hindustan Mill Nandurbar Surti	225
78 Century Mill Jhagadia	25 on
18 H. M. Mehta Shegaon Old	148
71 Colaba Land Mill Maryha	106 on

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

C.P. 1 Fine	214/216
C.P. 2 Fine	209/211
Arvi Fine	209/211
Ellichpur Fine	207/209
Berar Fine	207/209
Khamgaon Fine	207/209
Mulkapur Fine	204/206
Khandesh Fine	204/206
Jalna/Sailu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	206/206
Mathia	189/194
Broach	225/228
Dhollera	230/232
Punjab/American	215/225
Sindh-American	215/225
Cambodia	260/265
Compta	215/220
Westerns	215/220
Miraj	215/220
Jagadia Ankleshwar	248/252
Surat	252/255
Navsari	262/265
Kampala	352/357

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	1	51
Central India	273	1,900
Barsi and Nagar	...	335
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	61
Berar	200	990
Central Provinces	...	255
Total Oomras	474	3,592
Dholera	...	84
N.-W. Provinces	21	21
Rajputana	185	302
Sind-Punjab	56	1,784
Broach	6	216
Coompta and Dharwar	...	1,254
Westerns-Northerns	341	1,458
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	104
American	...	643
Egyntian and African	100	3,359
Total	1,183	12,817

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	784	3,159
Japan and China	400	12,522
Coast Ports	...	310
Up-country by Rail	...	4,193
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	7,601
Total	1,184	27,785

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th September	635
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	11,634
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	11,445
Increase	189

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 170; January 149 May 141 at Cross Rate 5.06 17/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 Liverpool May 6.33 Rs. 55 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 New York May 11.94 Rs. 42 at Cross Rate 5.06 17/32

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 16-9-36	1008000	954000
Receipts Yesterday 16-9-36	32000	30000
Exports to date 16-9-36	408000	407000
Stock at Ports 11-9-36	1338000	1457000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-9-36	1338000	1274000
Stock at Liverpool 11-9-36	742000	475000
Visible Supply 11-9-36	3637000	3426000
Quantity in sight 11-9-36	1352000	1254000
Quantity out of sight 11-9-36	967000	940000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 17

Yesterday London gold improved by 2 1/2d to £6-17-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange was 2 points down at 76.91 and Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 5.06 17/32. London silver prices also improved by 1/16d to 19 1/2d for Spot but forward remained unchanged at 19 7/16. There was buying by Indian interests but speculators were reported sellers. Montreal market was steady and prices improved 3 points. New York silver was unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 9/32. The local market was quiet but steady with scattered selling in silver but gold improved on slightly better enquiry.

	Rs.	a.	p
GOLD—			
Ready	34	0	3
Bhadarva	34	0	3
Aso	33	15	9
SILVER—			
Ready	48	6	6
Bhadarva	48	7	0
Aso	48	8	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 16

September	44.75
December	44.85+01
March	44.90+03

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept 16

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 16

Spot	19 1/2
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-17-6 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 17

September	214.40+60
November	207.30+20
December	205.90+50
January	204.60+30
March	203.30+50

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 16

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219; highest 219 1/4; lowest 218 1/2; closing 219 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 196; highest 196 1/2; lowest 196; closing 196 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 155; highest 155 3/4; lowest 155; closing 155 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 2 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 7

Tejimandi fdr Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 20 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Favourable Weather

In Texas rains are delaying picking and Northeast has deteriorated. In Oklahoma further deterioration has occurred and picking is progressing rapidly. In the Central Belt moderate progress has been made where it has rained, but many sections remain over dry. In the Eastern Belt conditions have been generally favourable with bolls opening well and picking progressing satisfactorily and half completed in the South.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Sept 17

The local share bazar observed to-day "Jain Holiday" and no business was done either in forward or cash.

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Sept 17

Following firm Liverpool and Chicago advices our market ruled very steady with improved demand for wheat. Linseed was steady with a moderate business.

Linseed September	7	8	3
Linseed May	7	8	3
Wheat September	5	2	0
Wheat January	5	6	0
Wheat May	5	0	3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 16

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£87 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£107 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£118 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£102 1/2
National Bank of India	£45 3/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 16

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	34
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	34/3
Wheat South Australian Sept Oct sellers	39/3

LONDON SEEDS

London, Sept 16

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Sept sellers	£11-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£13-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Sept Oct sellres	£12-18-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Sept Oct sellers	£12-12-6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 16

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	87	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	99	
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107	7/8
4 per cent 1948/53	111	1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	102	1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84	7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107	1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107	3/8

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 11th September 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	128,64,40,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,52,36,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,03,45,000
(b) Rupees	59,21,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	26,22,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	29,51,54,000
(v) Advances in India	86,05,07,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,52,76,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

The local office has received a telegram from the Head Office in London intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1936 at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, subject to income-tax, payable on 23rd September.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 16

October	93 1/2d.
December	93 1/2d.
March	89 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 16

September	dol 1.14 1/8d.
December	dol. 1.12 5/8d.
May	dol. 1.11 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 16

December	2.63+1
January	2.45—2
May	2.46—2
July	2.48—1

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 17

Wheat	15,049	cwts.
Linseed	17,811	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	542	cwts.
Gingellyseed	594	cwts.
Groundnuts	3,449	cwts.
Castorseed	380	cwts.
Rice	20,207	cwts.
Myrabollams	611	cwts.
Cottonseed	1,355	cwts.
Mowraseed	183	cwts.
Gram	195	cwts.
Joowar	587	cwts.
Barley	634	cwts.
Bajree	918	cwts.
Indian sugar	20,556	cwts.
Coal	1,920	tons.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 17

London market—			
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39	0	0
Standard copper 3 months	£39	5	0
Electrolytic copper	£43	10	0
New York—			
Blue Eagle	9.85	cents.	
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75	cents.	
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	33	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	40	8 0

Tone: Steady.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept 17

T T on London—	
Previous closing	1-2 9/32
To-day's opening	1-2 9/32

Tone: Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 16

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	5.0 5/16
Paris	76.91
Berlin	12.58
Madrid	nominal 55.00
Amsterdam	7.46
Brussels	29.97 1/2
Milan	64.51
Berne	15.54 1/4
Prague	122.37

LINSEED OIL

London, Sept 16

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	25/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 16

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 3/4

Raw Cotton Situation

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

Throughout the week in the cotton market there has been no fresh feature of importance enough to have much influence on prices. Consequently the market has moved within a very narrow range. With the increasing movement of the crop there has been a steady flow of hedge selling orders but these have been largely absorbed by trade buying and fixing orders. Speculators continue inactive. They apparently are waiting to see if the next Bureau report confirms the low crop estimate of 8th September. Meantime domestic

TRADE TENDENCIES

Bombay, Sept 17

Jobbers sold cotton but the market later improved on buying by Bazaar operators following firmer Sampin advices, state Messrs. Stern. At night, prices were very steady on buying by Exporters and large application of tezis by Commission Houses owing to the attractive premium for the October monthly option. Reports from Gujarat and Kathiawar reveal that the recent rains, whilst beneficial, have not materially improved the crop conditions and with the cessation of the rains, the outlook is not promising. The parity between Broach and Bengals has now widened to about Rs. 64 and is still expected to widen somewhat further. Despite appreciable hedge selling the American market has sagged very little and there is considerable resistance around the twelve cent level. With the prospect of month-end private estimates being scaled down in line with Government we believe there will be expanding speculative demand.

Silver was steady with a moderate turnover. Speculators bought, whilst Choksis sold.

Linseed: There was scattered buying by Exporters.

Wheat continues very steady. Speculative buying met with liquidation by Karachi operators. The Liverpool market was firm on strong overnight Winnipeg advices and reports of large sales of Manitobas to Italy. Prices advanced further on continued lack of rain in Argentine and unfavourable European weather. Chicago cables state heavy export takings and bullish foreign crop news created bullishness and broadened buying interest.

The following cable is to hand from Buenos Aires:

"There were inadequate showers in Entre Rios over the week-end but in other parts drought is continuing to be checked. There have been a few damage complaints but plant development of wheat and linseed is not bad."

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 17

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	13	7	0
Shipment September	3	10	0
Shipment Oct Dec	3	11	0
Kesar	13	0	0
Sarava	13	0	0
Harinagar	12	14	0
Chitauni	11	12	0
Samastipore	12	0	0
Java spot	3.45		

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	69
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	36
Electric Power and Light	14
Electric Bond Common	21
Amr Water Works Com	24
Consolidated Gas Edison	41
United Corporation	7
United Light and Power	6 7/8
American Tel and Tel	174
Western Union Telg	87 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	24
New York Central Rly	43 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly	38
Southern Pacific Rly	41
Union Pacific Rly	137
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	12 1/4
Western Pipe and Steel	38
Amr Super Power	2 1/4
Gen Amr Transportation	56
Bethelehem Steel	68 1/4
United States Steel	70 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	57
Chrysler	111
General Motors	65 3/4
General Electric	45 1/2
Kelvinator	20
American Radiator	23
Socony	13 1/2
Amr Celanese	26
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41
Sun Life of Canada	460
Amr Car Foundry	46
Allied Stores	13
Montgomery Ward	48
North Amr Com	31
Servel	26
St Regis Paper	4 3/4

Market reacting due to Jewish Holiday and evening up and demand of U. S. Steel Corp's employers for higher wages. U S Steel working 66 per cent. Western Pipe and Steel paying 37 1/2 cents dividend and 12 1/2 cents extra. In Refrigeration group we consider Servel at dol 26 most attractive.

Mills in America continue to consume cotton at a high rate, the consumption figure for the month of August having been 574,000 bales, or at a rate of nearly 7 million bales per annum. Should this large figure be maintained for the remainder of the season, a crop of about eleven million bales would leave only about 4 millions available for export, in which case further large withdrawals will have to be made from the reserve of Loan Cotton. Hedge selling during the next few weeks will probably have a restraining influence on prices but later in the season, higher prices seem inevitable.

In Bombay we have had a week of very small movement, but the undertone have been very steady, and in spite of a small decline in Americans on balance prices here are a shade higher. The carryover of cotton in India is small this season and as most of this cotton is hedged, these hedges have to be lifted when the cotton is sold, thus causing a scarcity of contracts. A small demand has been reported by exporters mostly from Japan. Local Mills also have been taking a slightly larger interest in the market. In many cases Mill stocks of the raw material are very low. The local cloth market is still poor but there are indications of an improving demand but prices are not at all satisfactory.

The rains of the last fortnight have greatly improved crop prospects in many parts of the Indian cotton belt. A final rain during the next fortnight would benefit the Oomra districts provided such rainfall is now excessive.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 17

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	264 1/2
Banks selling T T	262 1/2
Banks buying T T	260 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	578
Banks buying T T	568
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	82 3/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	79 7/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	98 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 16th instant	5.06 1/2
Japan/London 17th instant	1/2 1/16
Java London 17th instant	7.42
Hongkong London 17th instant	1/2 27/32
Shanghai London 17th instant	1/2 9/32
London/Paris 16th instant	76.91
London/Belgium 16th instant	29.97 1/2
London/Switzerland 16th instant	15.54 1/4
London/Berlin 16th instant	12.58
London/Stockholm 16th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 16th instant	5.06 5/16
London/Amsterdam 16th instant	7.46
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.	
Gold 15th instant	£6-17-4
Gold 16th instant	£6-17-6½
Silver London Ready 15th instant	19 7/16
16th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 15th instant	19 7/16
16th instant	19 7/16
Silver New York Ready. 15th instant	45
16th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 15th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 15th instant	3/4 p.c.
16th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	5/8 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

MONSOON WEAKENS EVERYWHERE

POONA: Sept. 17.

The Monsoon has been generally weak. Fairly widespread light thundershowers have occurred in north-east India, the interior of the Peninsula, Gujarat and west Central India. Rain has also fallen locally in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Konkan Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras, Madras Deccan and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dibrugarh, Mysore 1½ inch each; Myitkyina, Jessore, Cherrapunji and Calingapatam 1 each.

FORECAST: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and East Bengal. Central parts of the country, Gujarat and south of the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 017 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movements of wind 24 hours 119 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.87 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.76

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-9-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept 16

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Wanted Flood Preventing Scheme

Will Govt. Engage Experts' Services?

Question Of Lives Of 15 Million People Involved

Government's Duty To People Of Bihar

WARDHAGANJ, September 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Central Relief Fund Committee, has issued the following statement about the recent Bihar floods:

"It seems that the province of Bihar has somehow incurred Nature's wrath and has been visited by one natural calamity after another.

"After the earthquake, serious floods have become annual affairs. 1934 witnessed some of the worst floods in the earthquake areas in north Bihar and portions of the districts of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad in south Bihar. In 1936 we had a series of floods commencing rather early in the season. In the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Saran districts, we have had a second series of floods which affected Saran, portions of Patna, Muzafferpur, Monghyr, and Purulia. The district of Saran was the worst sufferer.

People's Misery

"We are now having during the last few days the third series of floods of 1936. This time it is the turn of Patna, Gaya and once again Saran.

"The town of Chapra had water flowing in the streets and on all three occasions possibly there has been standing water in the town and round about it for the last five or six weeks now. The city of Patna has been overflooded so also portions of Gaya.

Reports from countryside I have received here, contain distressing details of the havoc and consequent misery and suffering. Efforts have been made to give such relief as possible in flood conditions when communications are cut off and transport becomes difficult. There are many places in the interior which are not accessible and the suffering of the people can better be imagined than described.

Scheme For Future.

"Apart from immediate relief which must, of course be given not only in the form of doles of food and clothing but also remission of rents and rebuilding of houses and providing agricultural people with seeds which must have been destroyed along with other property, a comprehensive scheme to prevent, or at any rate, to mitigate the havoc of floods is necessary.

"There is essentially a big engineering problem and can be dealt with, if tackled by the right kinds of experts who possess both practical skill and imagination. I think it should not be beyond the resources of the engineering science to deal with it successfully but I doubt if the necessary imagination to conceive and undertake it is available in Bihar at present. Government during the session of the Council which has just ended, announced a committee to investigate it.

Experts Needed

It is not enough to rely upon local engineers who have been doing what they can. The Government of India should be asked to secure the services of the best experts available and once the problem has been studied, the question of cost may be tackled.

"No cost can be considered too great, when it involves lives of not less than fifteen millions of people. If ever can there be an object on which Government should spend, if necessary, even by borrowing, it is this."—A.P.

Ugly scenes were witnessed in a meeting of the Sialkot, Anjman-i-Islam, held in the Islamia High School. There was so much excitement over some matter that it soon led to the exchange of blows, and throwing of chairs at each other between the members of rival parties in the Anjman. Several persons are reported to have sustained injuries. Complaints have been filed in the court.

FLOWER SHOW AT POONA: The Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Bell (centre), opened the Flower Show at Poona on Saturday last. Khan Bahadur Khambatta, the Secretary of the Organising Committee of the Show, is standing next to him (3rd from right).

STRIKE OF 3,000 IN CAWNPORE

Workers Down Tools As Protest Against Dismissal Of 17 Colleagues

CAWNPORE, Sept. 17.

About 3,000 workers have gone on strike in Cawnpore.

The strike, which started in a mild form a few days ago in the Athereton West Cotton Mills owing to, it is alleged the dismissal of seventeen workers on the ground of inefficiency, threatens to spread to all the mills in Cawnpore.

Following the failure to arrive at a settlement between the workers and the management and the refusal of the former to resume work without a definite undertaking from the management to redress the grievances, the Athereton West Mills have closed down indefinitely, thus locking out about 2,500 workers. To-day strikers have been able to induce a section of the workers from the Juggilal Kamlapat Mills to stay out.

The District Magistrate has taken precautionary measures and promulgated Section 144, prohibiting the assembling of five or more persons within a radius of two miles of the following mills in Juhi area: Athereton West Cotton Mills, Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Jute and Cotton Manufacturing Mills, Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills and Swadeshi Cotton Mills.

The strikers have submitted a number of demands including the reinstatement of the dismissed workers.

Police pickets have been placed at strategic points in the affected area.—A. P.

ABDULLA GANDHI RECEPTION FIASCO

Cries Of Shame Greet His Interpretation Of Manu Smirti

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

A Cannanore report states that a huge public meeting held there yesterday to give a fitting reception to Mr. Abdulla Gandhi, and Dr. K. P. Thayil, had to requisition the aid of the police, for its orderly continuance.

It appears that in the course of his speech Mr. Abdulla Gandhi launched a virulent attack on Mahatma Gandhi, the Sabarmati Ashram, etc. when people became restive. When Mr. Abdulla began quoting and interpreting Manu Smirti, one from among the audience suggested that he was misinterpreting it.

The audience began shouting "shame, shame," etc., and would not allow Mr. Abdulla to proceed despite appeals by prominent Muslim gentlemen.—United Press.

TWO ALLEGED "REDS" INTERVIEWED

"Lal Dhandhora" Publication Sequel

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

On instructions received from the relatives of Sardar Bhagat Singh Bilga and Sardar Inder Singh Bijli who were arrested by the C.I.D. at Amritsar yesterday Sardar Sardul Singh, pleader applied for an interview with the arrested men, which was granted. He interviewed both of them accordingly.

It is now certain that Sardar Bhagat Singh Bilga, who was an alleged Communist absconder has been arrested under section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and has been detained in the Fort for a period of two months.

Sardar Indersingh has been arrested under two charges, firstly, for being responsible for the publication of the Communist paper "Lal Dhandhora" and secondly for being a member of an unlawful society. He has been confined in the old Anarkali police lock-up.

Nothing is still known as where Sardar Gurmukh Singh is at present confined.—United Press.

AFGHANS VEER TOWARDS WEST

English & French Headgear And Dress In Evidence On "Independence Day"

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 16.

"Afghanistan is again drifting towards western civilization by leaps and bounds and her inhabitants are adapting themselves to the latest European fashion," thus declared a prominent businessman who returned from Kabul after attending the Independence Day Exhibition in reply to the question put by a "United Press" representative regarding his impressions of that country.

"The Independence Day" celebrations began on the 14th August, when early in the morning His Majesty King Zahir Shah inspected 25,000 Afghan forces at Chaman. All the soldiers were armed and were in decent uniforms. A unique feature of the uniform was that the entire army had discarded the turban as their headgear substituting for it the German iron cap or the French caps made in Afghanistan. The officers' dress was after the best French fashion. In Kabul proper 95 per cent of the population are dressed in latest suits including a major portion who are using English hats. Only 5 per cent. still use turban.

An appreciable number of ladies also wear English dress."—United Press.

Alarming State Of Railway Finances

Public Accounts Committee Recommend Appointment Of Expert

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Viewing with alarm the state of railway finance, the Public Accounts Committee of Assembly recommend in their Report submitted to the Assembly to-day the appointment of an acknowledged Expert in Railway Management to conduct the examination of the whole field of railway finance and recommend steps which would secure definite improvements. The Committee express the view that accounting alterations could not solve the main problem. They could only serve to shew up its true magnitude .The problem was to bridge a gap of something like 10 crores and naturally this was the problem to which the Committee had principally devoted their attention.

"We are informed" continues the report of the Committee "that the question of Road Rail competition has been exhaustively considered by the Transport Advisory Council and that as a consequence a programme of remedial measures has been decided upon. We gather, however that the effect of there will be rather to prevent further deterioration in the position of the Railways than to bring back to them any substantial amount of the lost traffic.

FREIGHT AND FARES.

As regards freight and fares policy we understand that alterations have been adopted designed to yield an extra 1½ crores a year but it is yet too early to say whether these anticipations will be fully realised. Indeed we gather what the opinion of the Railway Board now is that until further the price structure in India has altered materially, there is little room for further large increases in rates and fares. Thus, contrary to what we thought last year, it would now appear that the solution of the problem of fully restoring solvency must in the main rest on measures other than increases of freight and fares.

QUESTION OF SOLVENCY

Of course the suggestion is often made that the Railways would be perfectly solvent if only the general Budget would assume certain liabilities which now fall upon the Railways or pay to the Railways more than they do at present for certain services. In this connection we have particularly in mind the cost of the so-called strategic railways and the fact that certain bulk traffic for Government Departments is carried at less than public, though at fully remunerative, rates. But though such a transfer from the Railway to the General Budget would undoubtedly assist the Railways, it would differ not at all from placing on the general Budget the task of meeting "pro tanto" Railway deficits and would therefore, leave the position as regards financing the constitutional reform and it is in connection with this after all that the solvency of the Railways assumes its special significance—unaltered. We have accordingly not spent much time in considering suggestions of this nature.

We have, however, considered whether automatic alleviations can be expected of themselves to remedy the position in the course of a few years. But even after allowing for a continuous if moderate trade improvement, for all probable debt conversions and for the effect of the revised pay scales for new entrants we cannot see how, at the end of three years from now, the railways can be less than 7 or 8 crores short of full commercial solvency There would, moreover still be a substantial deficit if we regard it as legitimate to go on making no provision for revenue for writing down capital and equally this would be the case if credit is taken for the losses on strategic railways and for charging Government Departments full public rates—changes which we repeat—we by no means recommend.

ALARMING PROSPECT.

This is an alarming prospect and in our view things cannot be left where they now are. We would urge therefore that the Government of India should immediately obtain the services of an acknowledged expert in Railway management to conduct an examination of the whole field and recommend steps which will secure definite (i.e., other than mere hopes of increased revenue due to improving trade) improvements in railway finances to the extent of something like 3 crores a year immediately and ultimately of such magnitude as is required to maintain full solvency on a strict accounting basis. And to avoid misconception we add that the terms of reference should exclude the possibility of securing this end by a mere transfer of liabilities to general revenue.

In making this recommendation that there should be such an enquiry we do not wish to imply for a moment that Railway administrations have made no attempt to restore railways to a position of financial stability. We are satisfied from the evidence which has been placed before us that efforts have been made during the past few years to effect economies and to stimulate railway revenues, but we feel that nothing should be left undone to secure a re-establishment of the commercial solvency of railways, and we consider that an independent enquiry conducted by a railway expert which we have suggested, will be of great value in attaining the object we have in view.

The non-official members of the Committee wish to place on record their opinion that the report of any such enquiry should be published and that opportunity should be given for a full discussion of it in the Legislature.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

ONE OF THE KILLERS WAS TALL--THE OTHER IS SHORT!— THEY GO TOGETHER---AND THEY'RE GAMBLERS!
8-20
WE KNOW WHERE EVERY GAMBLING JOINT IS--- I WANT PICTURES OF EVERY PAIR THAT REMOTELY RESEMBLES OURS!
PICTURES!— GAMBLERS DON'T LIKE POLICE TO TAKE PHOTOS OF 'EM! HOW ARE YOU---?
COME WITH ME
A LITTLE JOB WITH BRUSH AND COMB--AND YOU CAN STAND ON THE SIDEWALK AND THEY WON'T EVEN NOTICE YOU!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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